

# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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VOLUME 35

JULY, 2010

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*Dr. Rizal*



*Hero,  
Patriot, Martyr*

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# President's Message

*By  
Phil Stangler*

Welcome to the 50th Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society, MNS.

It is hard to believe that this is the fiftieth MNS Coin Show! I have to admire the determination of those club members who decided to give of their time and effort in putting on a Coin Show. They were the ones who laid the ground work for us today.

This year we have a new chairman: Sid Nusbaum. Sid is taking over from Dave Frank. Dave is leaving a good foundation. Last year's show saw a sell out of dealer tables and a long list of dealers wanting to have a table at this year's show. Thanks Dave.

Of course Dave is still around; guiding Sid and helping him overcome the obstacles a show contains. Sid's wife Jenny is also a major help to Sid as are the numerous club members who assist in various areas of the Show.

For example:

Kathy Skelton, who coordinated all those fantastic exhibits,

Norm Bowers, who organized the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar,

Chris Sutter, who is the editor of this Journal,

John Bush and the rest of those at Scotsman who conduct the auction,

Jim Moores, who helps with the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar and mans the Central States informational table,

The Ozarks' Coin Club who help the dealers as they setup and take down their tables.

This year we are combining our monthly meeting with the Show. We did this last year and it was a big success. Our July meeting will be held on Thursday, after the Show is over for the day. We hope this allows non-members to attend and see how much fun the MNS is. Our special guest speaker will be Jonathan Kern. Mr. Kern will be speaking about his almost forty years experience as a coin dealer.

We are continuing our efforts to attract young people to the hobby. We encourage them to stop by our Youth Booth and pick up a few samples of coins from other nations. Hopefully this will spark an interest in a new collecting area.

Thanks for attending our Show. I want to invite all of you to attend a future MNS meeting. Please see the last page of the Journal for a list of meeting times and the topic of numismatic interest that will be covered.

# **Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus (Gottlieb) Mozart**

## **January 27, 1756 Salzburg; December 5, 1791 Vienna**

*By  
Kathy Skelton*

I'm going to tell you about the music world's greatest genius, christened Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus. This is the story of the short, sad life of a musical genius. For those of you wondering where Amadeus is, in later years the boy genius signed his name Wolfgang Amada; (Theophilus is translated to Amadeus).



The Mozart's migrated to Augsburg, Germany during the Thirty Years' War, with great-grandfather David Motzhart, a master builder. Dropping the first 't' and 'h', grandfather Joann Georg Mozart was a mason. Father Leopold was the youngest of the 5 children and author of "Violin School". This theory book was so popular it was translated into several languages. He left Augsburg to study law in Salzburg. In 1743 he left school and entered into the services of Archbishop Sigismund as Court Musician; later he became Court Composer and Leader of the Orchestra. In 1762 he was 2nd Kapellmeister (Bandmaster). In 1747 he married Anna Maria Pertle/Bertl. Out of 7 children, only 2 survived.

The 4th born was Maria Anna (July 30, 1751), familiarly called "Nannerl"; she was a musical prodigy. The 7th and last child was Joannes Chrysostomus Wolfgangus Theophilus (Gottlieb) (January 27, 1756) familiarly called "Wolfgang").

With an extra ordinary sense of pitch, at age 3 Wolfgang figured out 3rds on the pianoforte (a fairly new invention that we now call the piano). At 4 his father taught him pieces to play; at 5 Wolfgang dictated minuets and the pianoforte concerto to his father. As a quirk, until the age of 10, the boy virtuoso could not stand the sight or sound of the trumpet.

In 1762, both Wolfgang and Nannerl, played before the Elector of Bavaria in Munich. Their playing evoked such enthusiasm; Leopold obtained a leave of absence in September and went with the family to Vienna. At Passau the children played before the Bishop, who was so impressed he gave the father a ducat (3.442 gr gold coin). At Linz they gave their first concert. Then they descend-

ed the Danube to Vienna, stopping at the monastery of Ips, where the monks left the supper table to hear them. The European families were passionate about music and received the children with open arms. The young Marie Antoinette romped with young Wolfgang. The noble families of Vienna vied with each other for the children's attention. They were given money, court dresses, tokens of affection, and the first portrait painted of Wolfgang when he was 6.



At the beginning of 1763 Leopold had to return to Salzburg. Along the way to Paris, the rest of the family toured Frankfurt, Bonn, and Brussels. In October, Wolfgang was seized with scarlet fever. After recovering, the family arrived in Paris on November 18 where Wolfgang met with Madame Pompadour and was presented to the court. Leopold thought the French morals and music were detestable and had the family journey to London in April 1765, where they were well received by the Queen and King.

While traveling, Wolfgang met with JS Bach's son, JC Bach; and when home studied with PE Bach, Hasse, and Handel. Leopold complained about the smallness of money given - just barely enough to cover expenses, so he ordered the family home.

The Archbishop Leopold took advantage of the now famous boy child, but to prove he was a true prodigy, the Archbishop had Wolfgang shut in a room to compose a cantata, and he did.

The children were often worn out to the point of sickness. In 1767 both children contracted smallpox, and Wolfgang was blind for 9 days. That autumn, the family again visited Vienna, where the Archduchess Maria Josepha held out prospects of a profitable season. These hopes were not realized because an epidemic of smallpox killed the Archduchess.

The Mozarts fled to Olmutz, but both children contracted scarlet fever, and it is this illness that may have caused the lackluster look in his eyes, so noticeable in later life.

Upon returning to Vienna in January 1768, with the approval of Emperor Joseph, Wolfgang was to write an opera. Gluck approved, but Afflisio, manager of the opera, was not convinced. The project fell through. After Leopold complained, the Emperor compensated him with 100 ducats.

Wolfgang's only other interest was arithmetic - at 13, he wrote his letters to his sister signing them "Friend of the League of Numbers". Wolfgang was appointed Court-Master with no salary until 8 years later, and that later com-



pensation figures to be less than \$50/year. Wolfgang set off to Italy. In Milan he secured a commission to write an 'opera seria'. After returning to Salzburg, he was twice recalled to Italy to direct his compositions. In Bologna he made a deep impression on Padre Martini, the doyan of Italian musicians, and Farinelli, the great retired singer. In Rome he performed an amazing feat of writing: after only one hearing of "Miserer" by Allegi, (the exclusive property of the Papal Choir, which no one was to copy under penalty of excommunication), he copied it. The pope, instead of excommunicating him, bestowed the Order of the Golden Spur on him, and Wolfgang whimsically signed his letters, 'Chevalier de Mozart'. At Naples he entertained the English ambassador, Sir William Hamilton. He was suspected of black magic by the Neapolitans and had to prove that he could play without his ring (supposedly the source of his extra ordinary powers). On the way back to Milan he was admitted to membership of The Philharmonic Society of Bologna (he was 14). His "Mitridete" was given 20 performances, it was so well received. The climax of his infant fame was membership of the Philharmonic Society of Verona, where he was commissioned to compose a serenade for the upcoming marriage of the Archduke.

In December 1774, after a brief stay in Salzburg, Wolfgang visited Munich, where he received a commission to write a comic opera - "La Finta Giainiera"; it was a great success and showed great genius, yet no tangible reward came by way of an appointment. Upon returning to Salzburg, Leopold set him to work on the violin. Wolfgang wrote 5 violin concertos to please his father but he did not love the violin, and returned to the pianoforte.

At 21 he fell in love with Aloysia Weber, daughter of the copyist of the Court Theatre, Fridolin von Weber. Aloysia was at the top of her career as an opera singer (she was 15) and did not want to settle down yet. Also, Leopold dissuaded a marriage, and Wolfgang complied.

In 1776 Wolfgang composed "Hoffner Serenade" for the Burgomaster's daughters. He was growing discontent with lack of position; the Archbishop would not recognize his merits. Leopold's requested to tour again, but was refused . In 1777 Wolfgang and his mother, Anna, went on tour.

In Munich, on September 30, Wolfgang offered his service to the Elector of Bavaria, but there were no vacancies. They traveled to Mannheim, the seat of Prince Karl Theodor, a German prince trying to emulate Versailles. Among the court musicians was his friend Fridolin Weber. Mr. Weber's eldest daughter, Josepha, had a remarkable voice and was later remembered as Wolfgang's inspiration for the Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute". The 2nd daughter, Aloysia was now married to an actor and artist, whose only claim to fame



was a portrait of Wolfgang. Wolfgang wrote to his father that he wanted to go with the Weber family to tour Italy and abandon Paris. Leopold couldn't believe this horror and ordered Wolfgang to stay in Paris. Melchoir Grimm, while impressed with Wolfgang when he was a child, was less interested in the man. He was offered a post of organist at Versailles with a salary of 2,000 livres (approximately less than \$300), which Leopold urged him to take.



Wolfgang refused because he not only thought Versailles was a back water town, but also Paris had Gluck and Puccini. Anna Maria fell ill and died in her son's arms on July 3rd. Stunned and incapable of action, he remained in Paris until September, where at his father's urging, Wolfgang returned to Salzburg.

In January 1779 he tried to settle down as an organist, but was summoned to join the Archbishop at Vienna; Leopold was left behind at Salzburg. Wolfgang was unhappy and sarcastic in his position "just above the cook's table" and grumbled at the 3 ducats paid when "no meal was provided". Leopold vainly counseled patience.

The Archbishop not only would not let Wolfgang play, even at a charity concert, but he also regularly insulted the young man. The Archbishop was not favored by the Emperor and took offense when not invited to his summer house, and returning to Salzburg, told Wolfgang to leave the entourage. Wolfgang went to Vienna to stay with the Weber's.

In 1781 Count Josef Dayn commissioned Wolfgang to write music for 'mechanical organs' (music boxes). The Count had a collection of these. When traveling to the coronation of the new Emperor, Joseph II, in Frankfort, Wolfgang wrote Adagio and Allegro in F minor for the mechanical organ. The following year he wrote 2 more pieces for music boxes, Fantasia in F Minor, and Andante in F.

Also during the year Emperor Joseph II ordered Wolfgang and Italian musician Clementi to a musical duel. Both were so talented that the emperor could not decide who was better. Clementi graciously said "Until then I had never heard anyone play with so much intelligence and charm. I was particularly impressed with an Adagio and a number of his extemporized variations on a theme which we were obliged to vary alternately, each accompanying the other."

Wolfgang was not so gracious and called the great Roman a mere "mechanism with a great knack in 3rds, but not a penny's worth of feeling or taste." (Wolfgang was prejudiced against Italian players; he thought they neglected tempo and expression).

Wolfgang became Concert-Meister and organist to the court. However, he



resigned from his position due to increasing tension and disagreements between him and the Archbishop. His resignation and move to Vienna put a strain on his relationship with his father. Wolfgang lived with the Wagner family and courted the 3rd sister Constanze; they married on August 4, 1782. Happy as newlyweds, they were broke; they liked to live in luxury, but Constanze was a poor money manager who did not appreciate or encourage her husband's music. Only 2 children survived the marriage, Carl Thomas became an official in the Austrian service at Milan, and Franz Xaver Wolfgang was an insignificant conductor and pianist. Even though his German opera "Die Entführung aus dem Serail", produced in July 1782 was patronized by the Emperor, and it went well, there was no court appointment.

At 25 Wolfgang continued to receive recognition but couldn't stand the abuse from the Archbishop of Vienna. He was kicked out of court by high steward Count Arco. For income, he had to take on pupils, which he found distasteful.

Hoping for Leopold to bless the marriage, the young couple made a trip to Salzburg, but both father and sister treated them coldly.

Returning to Vienna, he came into contact with a number of musicians and literary men who belonged to the Secret Society of the Freemasons. Men like Germany's Frederick the Great, Goeth and Harden, Austrian Emperor Joseph, Gluck and Haydn. Haydn and Wolfgang became inseparable friends. Haydn was a powerful influence on the young man, especially since he was becoming older and was no longer held in astonishment. Wolfgang called Haydn "Master", and dedicated 6 quartets to him.

In 1786 Wolfgang composed "Le Nozze I Figaro". He gave concerts but there was little money; however, he was an artistic success - he was praised by Gluck and the Emperor. Leopold visited Wolfgang and Constanze, but fell ill in May 1787 and died. Devastated, Wolfgang remained in Vienna and composed the opera "Don Giovanni", then traveled to the first performance in Prague on October 29, 1787. Legend has it that Wolfgang composed the overture to "Don Giovanni" the night before it opened.

Returning to Vienna, he hoped that Gluck's death would make it easier for him to secure some support from the government. He attained the title of Kameier Compositor (Chamber Musician and Court Composer), for a measly salary of what is now equivalent to \$800/year - it barely paid the rent.

In 1788, Wolfgang wrote letters to friends and fellow masons begging for monetary help. Michael Puchberg of Vienna was generous, but could not support the Mozart family. The more pitiable the letters, the more the genius of

Wolfgang came out - he wrote 3 symphonies.

In 1789 he accompanied Prince Lichowsky to Berlin. It is said the King Frederick William II liked Wolfgang and paid him 100 Fredrichs d'or (\$3,000), and offered him a position. Wolfgang was loyal to his Emperor, stating "How could I abandon my good Emperor?". His 'good Emperor died in 1790 and was succeeded by Emperor Leopold II. Wolfgang applied for Kapellmeister (Band Leader), but was refused; later in May 1791, he was appointed "assistant, with right of succession without pay for the present."



In March 1791 he received a commission to compose for a curious pantomime. He was moved to a place near the theatre on Prince Statoremberg's estate. In the garden, Wolfgang seemed to be the happiest of his life and he began his composition of "The Magic Flute", but was interrupted by a command from the Emperor to write a serious opera for his coronation at Prague. He composed an ordinary "La Clemenza di Tito." In July a 'mysterious stranger dressed from head to foot in grey' asked Wolfgang to compose a Requiem Mass, offering him 50 or 100 ducats. Wolfgang believed it was Death. It is believed that the 'death' person was a terrible, though unintended practical joke played upon Wolfgang by an eccentric nobleman who lost his wife and wanted her to be remembered. Depressed and bed ridden, Wolfgang ordered the requiem brought to him.

"The Magic Flute" was enormously successful and helped establish the German opera. An independent group of admirers and nobles in Hungarian and Holland planned to start a subscription for steady income for Wolfgang. It was too late. In November, Wolfgang's exhausted body gave way and he began to imagine that he was being poisoned by court musician, Salieri. At the end of the month he was bed ridden from nerves and malnutrition. Visitors would watch his hand conduct "The Magic Flute". He gave directions to his pupil Sussmayer, who eventually completed the score to Requiem. On December 12, 1791 he sang the first stanza of Lacrymesa, burst into tears and became unconscious. Early the next morning he was dead.

His wife was ill and deep in debt. Fair weathered friends left his funeral in a snow storm and his remains went sent alone to a pauper's corner in an anonymous graveyard. She remarried after their son was born late in 1791.

There is a theory by David R. Roell that Mozart faked his death. Georg Nikolaus Nissen, Constance's 2nd husband, was really Mozart in disguise as a Danish diplomat. Mr. Roell brings up some interesting reasons why Nissen and Wolfgang are the same man. See <http://www.astroamerica.com/mozart.html>

# Dr. Jose P. Rizal and the Freemasonry: A Case Study

By  
*Juan M. Castro, M.D.*

Editor's note: the following is a transcript of the presentation that Mr. Castro gave at the Knights of Rizal Meeting held May 1, 2010 at the CMA Gallery in St. Louis, Missouri.

## **Introduction**

In January of this year, I went to a preview at a local auction house in downtown Clayton, Missouri. Two items caught my attention and after careful examination, I decided I would do all I could to acquire them. It took two days of live and active bidding on these items before I accomplished my mission. Though going slightly over the estimated appraisal, I felt my purchases were well considered. The first item was a Master Mason gilded medal circa 1900 from Scotland. It was presented to Past Master James Leslie Fraser from the brethrens of St. John Kilwinning Lodge No.6 on December 27, 1900, four years after Dr. Rizal was executed in front of a Spanish firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta), Manila. The second item was a Regalla Ceremonial Knight Templar Fraternal Sword, likely made sometime in the



early 20th century with provenance from Mr. Otto Louis Carl Snyder. Although these items I purchased at auction did not belong to Dr. Rizal personally, they certainly offered a historical connection to his membership in the Freemasonry. With these artifacts and the information that came with them, I began my study and research of Dr. Rizal's life as a freemason.

## **Synopsis of Dr. Rizal's Background**

Dr. Rizal is a Philippine national hero, a martyr, a patriot, a true nationalist, a poet, an author, a novelist, a linguist, a physician-ophthalmologist, an artist, a sculptor, an athlete, an ethnologist, a surveyor, an agriculturist, a prophet and a freemason. He was born on June 19, 1861, in Calamba, Laguna, which is approximately 30 miles from Manila. He was the seventh of ten children born to Francisco Mercado y Rizal (1818-1897) and Teodora Alonso y Realando (1827-1913). His eight sisters and brother were:

- Saturinina (1850-1897) married to Hidalgo
- Paciano (1851-1930) married to Decena

- Narcisa (1852-1930) married to Lopez
- Olympia (1855-1887) married to Ubaldo
- Lucia (1857-1919) married to Herbosa
- Maria (1859-1945) married to Cruz
- Josefa (1865-1845)
- Trinidad (1868-1957)
- Soledad (1870-1929) married to Quantero

Dr. Rizal's early education came from his mother, who taught him the alphabet, and then taught him to read and write. Mr. Leon Monroy taught him Latin; his uncle, Manuel Alberto, taught him body building; and Mr. Gregorio inspired in him a love of education.

Dr. Rizal attended Ateneo Municipal de Manila between 1872 and 1877, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree and surveyor's title. Thereafter, Dr. Rizal attended Universidad de Santo Tomas until 1882 for Medicine, Philosophy and Letters. He took lessons in fine arts from a famous Spanish painter, Agustin Saez, and sculptor Romualdo de Jesus. Abroad, Dr. Rizal pursued his education in Spain, France and Germany obtaining his degree in Medicine, Philosophy and Letters from the Universidad Central de Madrid (1885); Fine Arts from the Academia Artes de San Fernando, Madrid; and Ophthalmology from Dr. Wacker in Paris (1885) and Dr. Becker Becker in Germany (1886). Dr. Rizal also studied Law at the University of Heidelberg.

### **Background of the Freemasonry**

Freemasonry is a fraternal organization, and, according to legend, it was organized in 45 B.C. during the construction of King Solomon's temple in Jerusalem. The purpose of forming the Knights Templar in Jerusalem in 1118 A.D. was to protect the pilgrims on their journey from Jaffa. Their documented origin in Scotland was in the 16th and early 17th centuries. In the Philippines, the Freemasonry existed prior to 1756. The first Filipino initiated into the masonry was Jacobo Zobel in 1871. Worldwide, there are approximately five million members today. At the time Dr. Rizal's youth, however, the existence of the Freemasonry Society was largely unknown to the Filipino natives, and membership was usually limited to Spaniards.

### **Dr. Rizal's Freemasonry Membership**

Dr. Rizal joined the freemasonry in Madrid in 1883 at the Acacia Lodge No. 9 Grande Orientes de Espana with the symbolic name of "Dimasalang", which translates as "Untouchable." In 1890, Dr. Rizal became a Master Mason at the Logia Solidaridad 53 in Madrid, and two years later, he was designated Honorable and Venerable Master at the Nilad Lodge, Manila, where he gave a lecture titled, "La Masoneria." While living in Europe, Dr. Rizal obtained affiliations with Masonic lodges in France, England and Germany and then visited lodges in New York.

## **Dr. Rizal - Becoming a Freemasonry**

Why did Dr. Rizal join the Freemasonry? Research does not specify his reasons for doing so, thus we look to those influences that may have molded the mind of this Philippine hero.

Despite his devout Catholic upbringing, Dr. Rizal's decision to become a freemason came as a direct result of his well-rounded education, experience, travel and ultimately, his belief that fraternity and brotherhood would help him achieve his dream of the eventual liberation of the Filipino people and country from injustice, inequality and abuse from the religious friars and local Spanish rule. Other possible influences included family members like his uncle, Alberto Alonso, a mason and Knight Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabel the Catholic and Carlos III. Also, Dr. Rizal's elder brother, Paciano, worked for Father Jose Burgos and harbored bitter personal feelings about the Cavite Martyrdom of 1872. Paciano made a pact with his younger brother to continue their fight for the betterment of the Filipino people. When Dr. Rizal left Manila in 1882, he carried with him growing resentment after witnessing the injustices suffered by his mother and the people of Calamba, and after his own personal experiences of inequity and maltreatment by Spanish students and teachers at the Universidad de Santo Tomas.



En route to Spain in 1882, Dr. Rizal passed through Naples, Italy, where he spent two days observing national celebrations to honor the death of a great national hero Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882). Dr. Rizal learned that Garibaldi was a 33rd degree Scottish rite Master Mason best recognized for unifying his country.

Upon arrival in Madrid, Dr. Rizal met many intellectuals who were masons and, to his surprise, exercised unbridled freedom of speech and activity – concepts unfamiliar to Dr. Rizal in his native country. He was soon deeply influenced by Miguel Morayta, Professor of History at the Universidad Central de Madrid, and Ex-President Francisco Pi y Margall, both master masons and both staunch advocates of Philippine independence from Spain. These men ultimately played a significant role facilitating Dr. Rizal's membership at the Acacia Lodge No. 9 Grand Orientes de Espana in Madrid. Despite his many studies and activities, Dr. Rizal soon became very active with the freemasons. He formed new associations, gave speeches, wrote poems and contributed articles to various publications. He continued to read other influential works including Voltaire and 1875 Trends in the Philippine by Jagor. Dr. Rizal then wrote Noli Me Tangere (Touch me Not) as he continued his quest for the salvation of the Philippines and its people. In 1890, Dr. Rizal published his annotation on Morga's 1609 book Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas and in 1891, El Filibusterismo (The Subversives, The Rein of Greed).



## **Freemason's Return and Struggle for Liberation**

Four years after his second departure from Manila, Dr. Rizal was determined to return, despite warnings from his family and friends. It was rumored that the Spanish had threatened to capture and kill him if he were to return to the Philippines. Nevertheless, Dr. Rizal believed that his goal would be better achieved by his presence in his homeland; he needed to be there to encourage the liberation. Days after his arrival in Manila, Dr. Rizal formed “La Liga Filipina” in Tondo, Manila, at the house of Don Doroteo Ongjunhco and his wife, Dona Demetria. He was immediately arrested and deported to Dapitan, Mindanao from 1892 to 1896. He then voyaged to Cuba as a Spanish doctor and volunteered during the outbreak of Filipino-Spanish hostilities, but he was again arrested later that year in Barcelona. He was jailed at Montjuich castle then transferred to Fort Santiago in Manila, where he was tried, convicted and ordered to die by musketry for treason on December 30, 1896.

At the young age of 35, Dr. Rizal's life of passion and hope ended in his struggle and defense of salvation for the Philippines and his countrymen. He died a true hero, patriot and martyr and left a legacy that continued to inspire generations of Filipinos who worked cohesively toward the eventual liberation of their homeland.

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# Collecting Jose P. Rizal, M.D. Philippine National Hero

*By*

*Juan M. Castro, M.D.*

Editor's note: the following is a transcript of the presentation that Mr. Castro gave at the Knights of Rizal Meeting held October 31, 2009 at the Hilton Hotel in Springfield, Illinois.



I have been collecting most of my lifetime, from junk to treasure, since 1956. My collections include fine arts, numismatics, philatelics, photography, postcards, documents and papers and other items that had attracted my interest and attention. The fine arts collection is composed of paintings in almost all media and sculptures mostly from the 19th to the 20th century. I have a tile with painting from the time of Rembrandt, around the 17th century. An ancient coin from Lydia is probably from 600 BC.

The Philippine collection is made up of various items from San Pablo diggings, Sinuluan River dredging, cave findings, Manila auctions and Filipino dealers. Coins and paper money used in the Philippines from the Spanish-Philippine (1521-1898) and US-Philippine (1898-1946) eras are available for exhibit.

The Rizal artifacts consist of oil paintings, ink wash drawing, documents and other papers, coins, paper money, stamps, post cards, match back covers, engravings and medals. In the past I have commissioned about forty oil paintings and ink wash drawings from two Filipino artists from Manila. The collecting is an active and on-going process. I will continue to try to acquire items within limits. I keep in touch with possible sources at all times.

After reading a lot of Rizal's books and references, I have devised a system of classifying the collections:

1. Rizal –life, family and works
2. Rizal –connections which includes his friends and associates, countries and places, schools and universities, authors, etc.

I am always trying to get the original artifacts, but it is a very difficult to almost impossible quest. I have seen an original letter of Rizal's to his sister in Trinidad. I have a copy of a Rizal photo, the original is in the possession of



the del Rosario clan. Recently they donated the artifacts to the Ayala Museum. I wonder and hope that someday an item or two might trickle down my way either by outright purchase or otherwise. If I am not fortunate enough to obtain original artifacts, I will satisfy myself with copies of the originals or commissioned work from established artists or artisans.



At this point Dr. Castro displayed examples of:

1. Fine arts
2. Coins and Paper Currencies
3. Stamps, Postcards, Souvenirs, FDIC
4. Medals
5. Documents and Papers

I will show you some slides or images. Please feel free to interrupt me at any time with questions during or after the presentation, whatever you desire. I will also display on the table some of the collection.

I have been working in a place in South St. Louis Missouri since I retired in 1991. Since the budget is limited, I have been doing the work myself. – construction, display cases, wall painting, framing, matting and so on. That is the reason it is taking so long. However, I finally got ready the ground and first floor in July 2009. I had a showing for three groups on different days. These groups consisted of the American Legion #397, Missouri Numismatic Society, World Coin Club and the Filipino Group and friends. Dr. Geny Herbosa was very kind in lending for exhibit Rizal's letter to his sister Trinidad.



I am now in the stage of preparing the second and third floors. The second floor will be the repository area for ancient, medieval, Spanish-Philippine eras, Rizal exhibits and a planned research library. Rizal artifacts will occupy one room and part of the adjacent hallway. The third floor will be the place for a religious room, costumes with mannequins and other paintings. The gallery is only open by appointment. I want to extend to the Knights of Rizal an open invitation at your convenience to view the display of

the ground floor which houses the CMA Gallery and the first floor, the Philippine-American era.

Thank-you.

Note: On May 1, 2010 at the CMA Gallery, St. Louis, an exhibit of the Dr. Rizal collection was displayed and a paper titled “Dr. Jose P. Rizal and Freemasonry: A Study” was presented to the members of the Knights of Rizal in Springfield, Illinois and the World Coin Club of St. Louis. Photos from the exhibit follow.



On July 22-24, during the MNS 50th Annual Coin Show an exhibit titled “Philippine Numismatics on Dr. Jose P. Rizal, National Hero is on display. It includes item from the American Era 1903-1946, Japanese Occupation Era 1942-1945 and the Republic of the Philippines 1946-2010.

## 2010 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollar commemorates the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society’s Annual Coin Show. It is one of the few with a colorize obverse. The reverse mentions the show website.



# The Dalles Mint

*By*

*Walter Thompson*

The Act of July 4, 1864 authorizing the construction of a Mint at The Dalles, Oregon has been described by other recorders as “one of those occasions when the national currency springs a leak due to the fondness of politicians for their constituents.” This act was passed in the face of James Pollocks’ (Director of the Mint) report, the pertinent parts follow.

“It is true that the policy of the government is to have but one National Mint east of the Rocky Mountains, and one on the Pacific Coast. The people of the mining areas do not need Mints, they do however, need places where the value of their bullion can be honestly determined and for this a simple office for melting and assay is all that is required. The conversion of bullion into bars and placing thereon the government seal stamp of weight and fineness will protect the owner of bullion from being cheated and the competition among brokers and bullion buyers will regulate the market price. The bullion when converted into unparted bars, having the government stamp of weight and fineness will be useful for commercial purposes as coin.



James Pollock  
Mint Director  
1861 – 1866,  
1869 - 1873

“It is also true that it is inexpedient to adopt measures for the refining and coining of the precious metals in the bullion producing areas of our country, where expenses are greatest and mechanical skill the least.

“It appears to me, therefore, that there is no necessity for establishing a Branch Mint in the state of Oregon. If any legislation is to be had on the subject, it should be confined to the authorization of an office for the melting and casting of bullion into bars and stamping thereon the weight and fineness of the same. An office for these purposes should not require any of the expensive machinery, or material necessary for refining and coining – could be conducted with but trifling expense when compared with the carrying on of a branch mint, and, would it is believed fully meet the commercial wants of that section of the country.”

From the Inventory of the County Archives of Oregon, No. 13, Wassau County, we find the following references to The Dalles Mint and conditions of the day.

“The Dalles became not only the trading center for the ranchers and cattlemen of the country, but in 1861-62 when gold was discovered in eastern

Oregon and Idaho, also the focal point of a larger commerce – as the outfitting center for miners, the terminus of stage lines, and the metropolis in which to spend the gold from the mines. Steam navigation of the Columbia, already begun on a small scale, was greatly stimulated by the gold rush. Hotels, saloons, bawdy houses, and gambling halls flourished. Stores multiplied and grew. Ships were built. Livery stables and blacksmith shops did a rushing business.

“Nothing, perhaps, so well expresses the optimism in the air during the later 1860’s as the fact that Congress was prevailed upon to make an appropriation for the building of a mint at The Dalles.

“A site was donated by the state on 3rd Street between Monroe and Taylor. The plans called for a 75 foot square building to be built out of sandstone and basalt quarried near the Hill Creek school house. Each block was two feet square and dressed to perfect shape with smooth borders around a slightly roughened interior. The window ledges were of stone. The spacious front doorway is plain but attractive in the massive stone arrangement, with a narrow border just above the door.

“The interior is divided into one main room with several smaller rooms along the east side. A fireplace was built into each room. The basement is a labyrinth of arched stone supports and passageways.”

In 1871 the partially completed building was damaged by fire and following further efforts to complete the building, the plant was abandoned in 1875. The site with the incompleated building partly burned, was finally donated to the State of Oregon, with the provision that it be appropriated to the use of some educational or charitable purposes. It is reported that the incompleated building was finally sold and the proceeds applied to the local school fund. The building itself for a number of years afterward was used to house the boilers of the Diamond Miller Company. Thus ended one of the dreams of the gold rush of the early West and cost the government \$125,000.

Editor’s Note: The city of The Dalles is located in North-Central Oregon close to the Washington border. Its name is derived from the French word dalle meaning “flagstone”. The French used this name because of the columnar basalt rocks carved near the area by the Columbia River. One of its claims to fame is that it was the terminus of the Oregon Trail. It also was a stopping point for Lewis and Clark. It currently has a population of around 14,000.

Reprinted from the December 1958 Issue of The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine

## Max Mehl 1884 - 1957



Max Mehl was a numismatist from Fort Worth Texas who was one of the leaders of the hobby in the early part of the Twentieth Century. He is probably most noted for offering large sums of money, at the time, to the general public for extreme rarities such as the 1913 Liberty Nickel. While Max knew that the chance that someone would have one of these rarities was zero, his main object was to sell coin catalogs. He offered the book for a dollar, which seemed to be a good deal since it was over 200 pages, and offered to refund the dollar when you sold him coins on which the premium amounts to \$5. As Max wrote "Could anything be more fair?"

Following are excerpts from one of his 1930 advertising flyers:

"It does not seem possible that a single silver dollar could be sold for \$2,500.00 Yet below is an illustration of one such coin for which we paid Mr. Manning exactly that price. It was an 1804 dollar which was originally picked up in circulation and which is much in demand by collectors, and we readily paid this small fortune to secure for one of our customers.

"Contrary to what many people think, it is neither size, nor age, nor metal, nor face value that determines the price offered for a coin. Scarcity of the coins and the state of preservation determines prices.

"Age has little to do with values. *Coins of very recent date* are among those *commanding* high premiums. Such is the case with the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not the Buffalo type) for which we will pay \$50.00 each. For 1894 Dimes of the San Francisco Mint we will pay \$100.00 each. For certain silver dollars up to as late as 1904 we offer premiums ranging from \$2.00 to \$75.00 according to variety."

Mehl's book was called "Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia and Stamp Catalog".

"This unusual book contains a general review of the coinage of the entire world, illustrating the earliest specimens of coined money issued about 600



years B.C., and tracing the progress of coinage through all the ages down to the present time.

“There is a complete and authentic list of all rare coins. EACH MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES SHOWING THE PRICES WE GUARANTEE TO PAY. Included are all the American Colonial and U.S. Coins in all metals, from the establishment of the first mint in 1793 down to the present time – the regular as well as pattern pieces – and the coins of all branch mints.

“This is one of the very few guaranteed coins lists, issued by *dealers who really buy at the prices they quote*. And it is the biggest and most thoroughly representative.

“We Want You to Own This Book Without Cost to You. We ask of you only that you deposit \$1 with us, as evidence of good faith to cover the cost of the Book. *But this dollar will be promptly returned to you the moment you have sold us coins having a value, above their face value, of \$5.00.* So the Book eventually costs you nothing, and we will have placed that copy exactly where we want it – with someone who will be on the constant lookout for coins we need *and are always glad to buy for cash.*

Mehl also included customer testimonials:

“Received the Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia today. It certainly is a complete book and worth far more than a mere dollar. W.C. Putnam, Columbia, S.C.

“Your offer of \$1265.00 for the collection of coins I sent you is most fair and I accept same. H.S. Welty, Greensburg, PA.

“Received my Rare Coin Encyclopedia and I cannot say too much in praise of it. It has helped me wonderfully. Leo Hendricks, Banlue, O.”

As you can see Mehl was a salesman. Please remember that 1930 was during the depression. One dollar was a lot to spend on a book when you had more important matters to consider. However, Mehl was very successful, and his book was offered into the 1950’s.

# **Numismatic Issues of World War II POW Camps in Missouri**

*By  
Dave Frank*

The North Africa campaign of World War II resulted in the capture of large numbers of Italian and German POWs by American and British forces. POW camps administered by the British who had been in the war since 1939 were becoming full. It was decided that the United States would have to begin receiving new POWs. Before April 1943 there were less than 5000 prisoners of war in the United States. By mid August the number of POWs had reached over 130,000. By 1945 over 400,000 Axis prisoners of war had been sent to the United States. Of this total, 15,000 were sent to camps and sub camps in Missouri.

## **The Camps in Missouri**

There were four main camps located in Missouri. In addition, these main camps had 20 branch camps and six boat camps located on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

The four main camps were Camp Weingarten located between Ste. Genevieve and Farmington on Highway 32; Camp Clark located near Nevada, MO; Fort Leonard Wood located between Waynesville and St. Robert; and Camp Crowder located near Neosho, MO.

Camp Weingarten housed 5800 Italian POWs. Camp Clark (originally a Missouri National Guard headquarters) held 4100 Italian and German POWs as well as civilian alien internees of Italian or German descent. Fort Leonard Wood (a large army training facility built in 1940-41) first housed 662 Italians who were later transferred to Weingarten. Later 5200 Germans were held at this camp. Camp Crowder (completed in 1941-42) contained about 2000 German POWs.

## **Work and Pay**

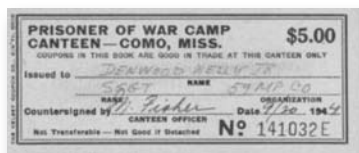
Despite the fact that the United States did not sign the Geneva Treaty, they did adhere to the regulations set forth.

The Geneva Convention required that all prisoners of war were to be paid according to the pay scale of the rank and branch of their own countries' armed forces or those of the US, which ever was lower. Officers were not required to work but enlisted men were and received a standard \$3 monthly allowance. Work could not be in any war production related industry and generally involved agriculture. In Missouri POWs were used to harvest potatoes, and shock oats and wheat.

## **Scrip Issues**

The \$3 monthly pay allowance could be used in the POW canteen to buy items such as toiletries, cigarettes, ice cream, and occasionally beer. The POWs generally had the same items available to them as the American GIs at their PX.



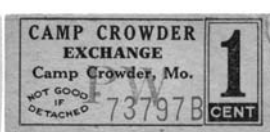
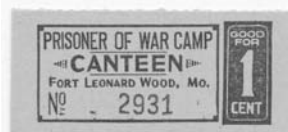


The scrip generally referred to as chits were issued in booklets with a face value of 50 cents to 20 dollars. Each page in the booklet would contain five chits of the same denomination. Chits could come in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. The chits were approximately 52x23 mm and made of cardboard or

heavy paper and were printed by Kelsey Coupon Company; Weldon, Williams, and Lick; Allison Coupon Company; and the Kansas Bank Note Company. POWs would hand the booklet to the canteen clerk who would remove the chits in the amount needed for the purchase. At the end of the war POWs were issued a check for all chits turned in as well as other money accumulated in savings.



Chits are very scarce which makes them difficult to collect. Camp Clark chits are the easiest of the Missouri camps to find. Booklets were issued in 1, 3, and 5 dollar values. Chits were issued in 1, 5, 10, and 25 cent denominations. Each denomination was issued in a different color paper with blue ink and a red serial number. Chits were also issued for the internment camp and are similar but are printed "Internment Camp" instead of POW.



Fort Leonard Wood and Camp Weingarten chits are very scarce with only a few known to exist. 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cent chits have been reported for Fort Leonard Wood. 1, 5, and 10 cent chits for Camp Weingarten were auctioned in 2004. Few others have been found.

No chits were known to exist for Camp Crowder until recently when a one cent denomination was found.

Finding US POW chits can present quite a challenge, but the hunt and the history behind these issues is the real fun of this numismatic collectable.

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# Civil War Tokens

By  
*Norman Bowers*

Editor's note: the following is a transcript of the presentation that Mr. Bowers gave at the Central States Numismatic Society's Civil War Seminar held April 10, 2010 at the College of Ozarks.

## INTRODUCTION



The Civil War, unique in American history, as some historians write, for pitting brother against brother, was also unique to the US monetary system. As George and Melvin Fuld explained in the First Reprint of their 1991 book, "Patriotic Civil War Tokens," no other short period in our history has produced such wide changes in our monetary system. All coins – gold, silver and even copper-nickel cents disappeared from circulation by late 1862 as hoarding became a way of life in the north. Merchants across the country, particularly in the large cities, had great difficulty in conducting their daily business. They simply could not make change!

Dr. George Hetrich, the first great cataloger of Civil War tokens wrote the first of the major works on this series in 1924. In his introductory remarks he wrote, "The small coins, known to collectors as tokens, used during the Civil War, have been neglected in the past, and have not received the attention of the collectors which they deserve." These comments are valid even today, eighty six years later. He also said "that the coins represent a very important period in the history of our country, and should receive more attention from the American collectors for this reason, if for no other." He also commented then that "the main reason for this neglect has been due to the lack of an adequate list of the different varieties printed in a convenient (usable) form." He concluded his remarks by saying "A little attention given these coins will repay the collector. An interest in these pieces is soon aroused and easily maintained, and it will not be very long before one discovers that the addition of a new variety to his collection will be attended with as much satisfaction as the acquisition of a new variety of the more pretentious series of United States coins. Dr. Hetrich could not have been more correct in his writings. In my case the more I learned about Civil War tokens the more I wanted to learn about them. I began collecting them in 1975.

A few comments on the collecting of these tokens will now follow. Certainly as soon as the coins started appearing the collecting of them started. Pliny E. Chase listed Civil War tokens known to him in 1863 in The Journal of the

American Philosophical Society. The largest collection ever assembled, the Groh Collection, served as the basis for the 1882 – 1883 catalog which appeared serially in The Coin Collector's Journal. These coins are now part of the American Numismatic Society's Cabinet in New York City according to Russel Rulau. Edgar Adams prepared the first illustrated listing of Civil War store cards in 1916-1917 in The Coins and Medal Bulletin. When the bulletin was discontinued after the March 1917 issue, Edgar Adams made his notes on the incomplete catalog available to Dr. Hetrich and Julius Gutttag of the Gutttag Brothers coin firm. Just a few years later in 1924 Dr. Hetrich and Julius Gutttag published what is known as the definitive work on Civil War tokens. They listed more than 6000 tokens in that book. It has since been reprinted twice. In World War II Joseph Barnett and the Stack Brothers of New York also published data on additional CWT's in the Numismatic Review which served to re-invigorate interest in Civil War tokens. George and Melvin Fuld published two great reference books on tokens in 1960, "Patriotic Civil War tokens" and in 1962, "A Guide to Civil War Store Card Tokens." A point of interest here is that the 1960 work sold for \$1.00! Finally the distinguished token expert, Russel Rulau published his comprehensive work on United States tokens which is now in its fourth reprint. This catalog has 117 pages on every aspect of Civil War tokens including 11 pages of reverse die photos for patriotic tokens and 3 pages of reverse die photos for storecards.



In March of 1862 Congress passed the Legal Tender Act which required the acceptance of greenbacks whenever they were offered as payment, except for customs duties, payment of US debts or for public lands. This still did not help the shortage of coins in the north. From 1861 to 1862 postage stamps, advertising envelopes, encased postage stamps, shinplasters (small denomination government paper fractionals), fractional paper currency, both postal and regular were used to remedy the lack of coins. Finally, what became the most popular and realistic emergency currency reform was small copper tokens which first circulated in large quantities in late 1862. There were a few in 1860 and 1861. The tokens were generally the size of the Government's small copper nickel and bronze cents to be minted later in 1864. Overall these tokens were met with general acceptance. The people preferred the metallic tokens over the paper and cardboard substitutes they had been using. George and Melvin Fuld wrote that it was "estimated that the issuance of Civil War tokens far exceeded twenty five million pieces." They were used heavily in New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Chicago was believed to be the city where they first appeared. They were commonly accepted as a means of exchange for their stated or implied value which was usually one cent. There were a few Civil War tokens with values of ten cents, fifteen and twenty cents. The most frequently

used design on patriotic Civil War tokens was the Indian Head, copied from the US copper nickel cents of 1859 - 1864.



With the Civil War well underway in 1862 a definite need for both the patriotic and the tradesman tokens existed. Whatever production methods that were available were used and tokens were being rushed to all points of need. Die sinkers of the time were the mint masters of the patriotic and store card tokens. These die sinkers all turned out their products with distinct styles. There were well over 50 known die sinkers or producers of civil war tokens involved in their manufacture.

Some of these craftsmen were quite skilled and well known as engravers or die sinkers. Most of the die sinkers produced commendable, well designed tokens while others produced careless and crude work. Only a few of these artists left their initials or their names on their dies. Their work can only be identified by their characteristic style and workmanship. In this light a collector can trace a token back to a particular firm and area of the country. Many of the die sinkers were known to have been located in New York City, Cincinnati, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois and in Minnesota. All in all, the tokens that were produced did provide relief, albeit short term, for a nation at war.

### **TYPES OF CWT AND CWSC.**

There were two types of Civil War tokens. The first was the Patriotic Civil War token with either a patriotic or a political theme. Melvin Fuld defined a patriotic token as an anonymous Civil War token without a merchants name or initials. They frequently display a patriotic theme or slogan, hence the name patriotic. Fuld continued by saying a Civil War Store Card token is defined as a Civil War token displaying a merchant's name or initials, hence a metallic business (or store) card, besides circulating as emergency money. Most of these tokens were the size of a copper- nickel cent. Research indicates that there were some 1800 varieties of the patriotic tokens and at least 8500 types of store cards used by some 1500 merchants across the northern states.

Various words or slogans were used to tell the bearer that his Civil War token was emergency money. Examples of more common ones are "For Public Accommodation", "Pro Bono Publico", "Knickerbocker Currency" and "Trade and Commerce". While most of the tokens were dated 1861 - 1864 some were not dated at all. There were also various themes and slogans found on the tokens. Many used the armed services themes such as "Army and Navy", "Our Army", "Our Navy", and "Our little Monitor".



The concept of armaments was also used. Slogans such as “Peacemaker” and “The Peacemaker” with cannons were used. Another recurring symbol frequently used is the American flag with slogans such as “The Flag of Our Union”, “Stand By the Flag” and “Long May it Wave”. The eagle theme together with slogans such as “The Union”, “Our Country”, “America”, and “Union Forever”,

were also popular. Eagles were used because they were always a secondary device on the reverse of United States coins and the female heads suggested liberty.

Melvin and George Fuld’s writings suggest that about 95 per cent of Civil War tokens are made of copper and brass while the remaining 5% were made from the “off metals”. There are certain visual characteristics and identification methods known for each type of metal. Some of these are as follows:

**Brass (BR)** - Exhibits a distinct yellow coloration but, can have a wide range of colors.

**Copper (C)** - Colors are dark brown to red brown to bright copper with luster.

**German Silver (GS)** - This metal is actually nickel-silver. The color on these tokens resembles circulated wartime nickels. German silver can tarnish easily.

**Lead (L)** - A soft composition metal alloy that is usually dark in color either dark or gray black.

**Nickel (N)** - Coloration of nickel tokens resembles uncirculated wartime Jefferson nickels. They have a high resistance to tarnishing.

**Silver (S)** - The coloration on these tokens is the same as it is on silver dimes. The tokens can tarnish. The dominant color is a lusterless gray.

**Silver Plated (Spl)** - This type of metal is usually a thin silver plating over a copper or brass token. Plated pieces generally have some base metal showing which helps with the identification of the token.

**White Metal (WM)** - This is a soft alloy metal that is both light in weight and color. Most pieces resemble a newly minted aluminum piece that would be a silver white in color.

**Zinc (Z)** - Fewer tokens exist of this metal. Colors are from light to dark white metal.

**Zinc Plated (Zpl)** - These pieces, called zinc are really copper or brass pieces with a zinc plating done when manufactured. Colors can be from light to dark.

There were tokens made that were gold plated and also of gilt. In all cases off-metal (excluding brass and copper-nickel) variations of the patriotic tokens are extremely rare as in most cases only 20 specimens or fewer were known to have been struck. Early collectors did seek these rarities, however.

There are distinct sounds from a sustained ring on copper and brass tokens to a base metal sound on plated tokens to help a collector in his identification process. This, however, is better used by the more advanced collector who is well versed in the token ring test.

Again, as I said earlier there are about 1500 patriotic tokens with 8500 Civil War Store Cards or Tradesman tokens. There are many ways to collect these interesting and perhaps to some, inexpensive tokens. I decided to collect as many interesting vocations in the store cards that I could find. You will note in my display the wide variety of vocations among the 127 store cards that are on display. The Fuld's write that a beginning collector can assemble a representative collection of patriotic Civil War tokens by limiting his efforts to common copper pieces. There are about 240 copper tokens with rarities of R-1 to R4 that can be purchased from about \$15.00 to \$30.00 each today.

### **THE USE OF CIVIL WAR TOKENS**

It was no doubt that the use of Civil War Patriotic and Store Cards or (Tradesman) tokens was very beneficial to the United States particularly to those living in the north. Their advent during the Civil War and presence since then has provided interested numismatists an interesting area of collecting. There certainly was widespread use of the tokens in the north while only limited use in the south.

Several things contributed to the end of the use of Civil War tokens. George and Melvin Fuld wrote an important era of monetary innovation ended in 1864. In April and June of 1864 Congress passed two acts that forbade private individuals or firms from issuing money. Tokens issued after 1864 are not considered Civil War tokens and are classified as non-contemporary (NC). All 1864 patriotic tokens are classified as Civil War tokens since it is next to impossible to differentiate between those struck before and after 1864. The widespread use of the government produced 1864 bronze coinage alleviated the shortage of commercial coinage.

Lastly, the apparent strength of the north, the battlefield victories and the coming end of the Civil War all contributed to the end of the use of these tokens.

## **TOKEN PRICING AND RARITY**

The pricing of Civil War tokens is a combination of their rarity, composition, numbers known to have been produced, their condition, the demand and importantly the token's relative availability among collectors. This part of my discussion will include an examination of the Rarity Scale developed by George and Melvin Fuld that assumes there are about 1,000,000 Civil War tokens still in existence. Importantly, the experience of these writers when the rarity scale was developed was an important factor in the development of the scale.

### **CIVIL WAR TOKEN RARITY SCALE**

<u>Rarity Scale</u>	<u>Estimated Number in Existence</u>
R-1	Greater than 5000 (very common)
R-2	Between 2000 and 5000 (common)
R-3	Between 500 and 2000
R-4	Between 200 and 500
R-5	Between 75 and 199 (scarce)
R-6	Between 20 and 74 (very scarce)
R-7	Between 10 and 19 (rare)
R-8	Between 5 and 9 (very rare)
R-9	Between 2 and 4 (extremely rare)
R-10	Unique (1 only)

NOTE: In essence, as shown on the scale, the higher the rarity number is, the more unique, rare and expensive the token becomes.

### **ATTRIBUTION AND AUTHENTICATION**

In Civil War token attribution and authentication a CWT collector or even a dealer has to have information in three areas to be knowledgeable with regard to the grading and pricing of Civil War patriotic and store card tokens.

- 1) The correct attribution of the token (determination of the obverse and reverse dies, the token metal, and its rarity).
- 2) The knowledge of accepted grading practices for Civil War tokens (most recently reviewed in 2002).
- 3) If there are any special circumstances that enhance or detract from a certain token's value.

There is no standard grading guide for Civil War tokens.

Generally, agreement exists on one premise – that is the grade describes the physical condition of the token as to quality, location, and degree of wear areas only. Cosmetic effects such as stains, foreign materials only affect the value in the eyes of the purchaser.

Patriotic Civil War tokens are distinctly more difficult to attribute or identify because of the lack of identifying data and the similarity of dies used on these tokens. The 1975 Fuld book on Patriotic Civil War tokens in Part II Die-A-Grams has 96 pages of photo diagrams to aid the collector on attributing his patriotic tokens from the known dies. Only 64% of the patriotic dies are included in the die-a-grams. The remaining dies (36%) do not require the use of a die-a-gram since they are identified easily by die photos in Section 3 of the book.

In the attribution of Civil War Store Card tokens collectors have a much easier task. George and Melvin Fuld used not only die-a-grams for identification of the reverse dies but, also an alphabetical listing of known names usually on the advertising obverse of the token. In addition, in both their 1962 booklet and their 1975 book a listing of the states and towns that issued tradesman's tokens is provided. Collectors can easily identify their store cards/ tradesman's tokens with these helpful aids. Of course you still have to determine what metal and die reverse you have in order to locate the known rarity of the piece.

Pricing of tokens does vary according to the metal used, examples available and of course the rarity of the piece. Just after 2000 a major increase in token collecting occurred causing an upward increase in prices from the most common (Rarity 1) pieces in copper and brass to the ultra-rare specimens struck in exotic metals. This increase in collecting interests has caused price increases as well as a shortage of available supplies of Civil War tokens according to major dealers across the country.

## **SUMMARY**

In my introduction I pointed out that the Civil War was truly a time of unequalled monetary changes for the federal government. We cannot argue that



a definite need for some form of an emergency coinage system was sorely needed. The coinage and distribution of these tokens, in the northern states saved the day for northern businessmen. We have reviewed the types made, materials used, numbers issued and the cities and states they were used in and recognize how significant they were in helping to stabilize the financial situation for the North by mid 1864.

Today with more than a million examples of these tokens available in numismatic circles it is very important to know about and to be able to correctly attribute and authenticate these unique and historical tokens.

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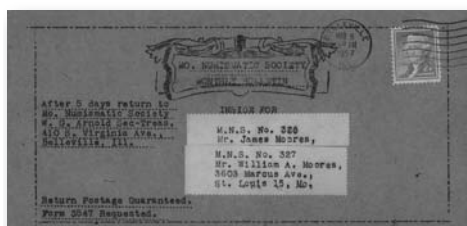
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# Early MNS Members Who Guided and Influenced My Life Long Interest in Numismatics

By

*Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328*

On this, the 50th anniversary of the annual Missouri Numismatic Society's Coin Show, reminiscing takes me back to two early MNS members who fostered my interest in numismatics at an early age. These early members encouraged my father and I to become involved with MNS, and did an exceptional job of promoting the benefits of MNS membership and the merits of coin collecting.



While MNS bylaws at that time did not allow for my junior membership until my 12th birthday (February 1957), these two early MNS members were encouraging

my interest in numismatics several years earlier. These members, who I have wonderful memories of, were Art Thilking and Joe Smith. I would like to share some thoughts on these earlier “pioneers” in the Missouri Numismatic Society.



## Art Thilking

Arthur “Art” Thilking was a World War I veteran who was MNS Charter Member #21. Art Thilking was present at the founding meeting of our Society on February 15, 1938.

As a youngster, I (and my father) became friends with Art in the early 1950s at his antique and junk shop which he ran - - first on Olive Street in the basement of the old Empress Theatre, and later in an actual street-level shop at 4161 Olive Street. Art Thilking, as the perennial bachelor, lived in the back of his shops in somewhat cramped and very austere conditions. But, with his array of eclectic stuff, a visit with Art, who lived about two blocks from us, was always a treat for me.

While Art had the usual interesting antiques, such as early toys, to awe a young lad, he also had extensive collections of early U. S. coins and tokens scattered about his premises. It was not long into each visit that Art Thilking would find a few boxes of these numismatic treasures and start to explain certain facets of this early coinage. I can distinctly remember being fascinated by several cigar boxes filled with what I later learned were bust half-dollars and a cigar box of what I later learned were hard times tokens.

When Art was showing me these numismatic treasures, he also talked about the fun aspects of collecting and how he enjoyed being a member of the Missouri Numismatic Society for what at that time was the “forever” time period of about 15 years. He constantly urged my father and I to become members of MNS, and he encouraged us to attend monthly meetings with him. Since neither of us owned an automobile, getting to the meetings entailed riding the Delmar streetcar to the Roosevelt Hotel on Delmar and Euclid in St. Louis. We finally relented, and I still remember those early MNS meetings with Art in attendance.

A lasting memory of Art Thilking was that he gave me my first two coins, an 1855 half-dime and an 1852 large cent. They were in very nice condition, and I still treasure those numismatic items to this day. I also never forgot Art as I grew older, and remember visiting him in the Veteran’s Hospital during his final illness. In summing up Art Thilking’s membership tenure with MNS, the Secretary-Treasurer wrote a personal note in Art’s February 1957 MNS bulletin, as follows “Art, we will have an auction. Why not bring some lots along. You always have interesting lots.”

### Joe Smith

Joseph J. “Joe” Smith operated a barber shop in the 4300 block of Olive Street. He joined the Missouri Numismatic Society in the late 1940s, and served one-year as president during 1954-1955. I started getting hair cuts at Joe Smith’s shop in the early 1950s, a shop that was about one block from our apartment. Well, these visits to the barber shop were unlike those of today, in that Joe Smith promoted coin collecting from his barber shop.

From an old style National Cash Register and from coin boxes in his barber back bar area, Joe Smith had the most interesting collection of coins - - certainly through the eyes of a youngster. More importantly, Joe Smith not only enjoyed showing his coins to shop visitors, he also talked up the benefits of the Missouri Numismatic Society to anyone he encountered who were remotely interested in coins. I can remember sifting through Liberty head nickels and all denominations of barber coinage in the opened cash register change compartments and in wooden boxes kept in cabinet drawers. I can also remember glancing at early MNS club bulletins which Joe Smith kept in his shop.

At that time, I had limited funds from a very austere allowance - - but, Joe Smith would always make me a terrific deal on some of his well-circulated numismatic stock. Those coins which I was able to acquire and study at that time provide some of my fondest memories in numismatics. Joe Smith, like Art Thilking, encouraged my attendance at MNS monthly meetings. He also encouraged me to read and study the Red Book, and in fact, gave me my first Red Book, a 1956 edition. I recall vividly a very stately Joe Smith, complete with bow tie, always engaging me in conversation at MNS meetings in the late 1950s. I think he always knew that it was his encouragement that in large part resulted in my membership and attendance at those MNS meetings.

I likewise never forgot Joe Smith's influence on my life-long interest in numismatics. In my late teens, after Joe had retired and moved to an apartment in Plaza Square, I would pick him up occasionally and we would attend the MNS meeting together. Even visiting in his apartment, he always had a few interesting coins in 2X2s that no doubt were from his collection which he maintained in his barber shop.

### Prologue

Reflecting back on my almost life-long affiliation with the Missouri Numismatic Society, I am continually thankful to Art Thilking and Joe Smith for fostering a youngster's interest in the hobby of numismatics. While these two individuals stand out in my memory, there are many other memories of earlier MNS members who also helped to maintain my continual interest in numismatic related activities. On this, the 50th anniversary of MNS' annual coin shows, I am hopeful that our MNS members of today will promote our wonderful hobby with the young people of today and encourage them to join our Missouri Numismatic Society. In so doing, they will be young numismatists today who will be writing an article similar to this one 50 years from now.

# Popular Coin Websites

*By  
Guy Coffee*

**\*\* Nickels and Half Dimes \*\***

Liberty Nickels – <http://www.libertynickels.org> A website of the Liberty Nickels Collector Society. Created by ANA Member Brian Schneider.

Shield Nickels – <http://www.shieldnickels.net>

Half dimes – <http://www.half-dimes.com/forums>

Early American Numismatics – <http://www.coins.nd.edu> A University of Notre Dame Libraries website dedicated to early American numismatics. From the homepage, click on "Coins of Colonial and Early America" then scroll down to "U.S. Mint Provisional Issues of 1792."

**\*\* Other Websites of Possible Interest \*\***

E-Sylum an online e-newsletter for numismatic bibliophies. To subscribe send an e-mail to [esylum-request@binhost.com](mailto:esylum-request@binhost.com) Past issues are indexed and available for viewing at <http://www.coinbooks.org/esylum/index.html> This is a link to the Numismatic Bibliomania Society's website. On the left sidebar click on Archive to get access to past issues. Read one, you just might like what you read.

Coins Update – to subscribe send an e-mail to [coins@live.com](mailto:coins@live.com)

Kansas Numismatic Association – <http://kansasnumismaticassociation.org/>  
Yes, the KNA now has a website.

Mint News Blog. To subscribe send an e-mail to [coins@live.com](mailto:coins@live.com)

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# Always Follow Good Advice!

By  
C. Joseph Sutter

When I started to write an advice article for the MNS Journal I was not prepared for the reception that I would receive. I thought I would not receive any comments! Silly me! Instead I have been showered with numerous statements like “I can not believe you wrote that”, “Where did you come up with that idea” and “You have some nerve”. It is statements like these that inspire me to write again.



This year I would like to address investment advice. I feel I am perfectly qualified to cover this area since I have not worked in five years and live off the earnings of my hard working spouse. I have never sold a coin for a loss, or a profit, since I have never sold a coin. I am sure these credentials will impress you and inspire you to follow my leadership.

In the world of finance there is one area that is almost guaranteed to lead to success; contrarian investing. This is where you find out of favor investments and pursue them. You do not follow the crowd or buy what everybody else is buying. You are your own man, or woman.

In numismatics this is an easy path to take. There are several investment opportunities out there that are easy to obtain, fun to look at and almost guaranteed to generate extremely large profits to those selling them. These investments appeal to large groups of non-collectors who are desperate to find gifts for their collecting relatives.

I am referring to the exciting world of television offered coins! I am especially interested in proof sets and state quarters

At the 2010 Central States Numismatic Society's Convention a presentation was given by a professional Numismatist who specialized in collector coins. He also had a large business in helping the non-collector who wanted to enter the world of numismatic investing. This dealer, based on his personal experience, felt that coins offered through the television did not have a good resell history. He said that he would show those calling him wanting to buy these items the large amount of money that others had lost and he even discouraged them from buying the items. At that point I knew I had a contrarian investment!

To help persuade you, let me provide some facts, or at least some wishful thinking. Proof Sets have been around for hundreds of years. Even before the invention of cute little plastic cases the US Mint has been preparing proof coins. These coins have proven to be extreme money makers for their owners.

For example: let's look at the 1884 proof quarter. New this was twenty five cents, now in PF-63 its \$750.00! Why would not the 1984 version do the same thing? Of course you would have paid a little more than a quarter when new, but now it is worth a lot more! Editor's Note: doesn't this guy know that the 1984 proof set was \$11.00 new and is now worth \$9.00?

The other area that I know is positioned for a big jump is the state quarters. When they came out the mint estimated that over 200 million new collectors were formed by these quarters. Here is where the television guys really came through. They helped the Mint make the coins these 200 million wanted. Of course I am referring to the gold covered quarters.

If you only bought the Mint offerings you would have only three quarters of each type: business strike from Denver, a business from Philadelphia and a proof strike from San Francisco. This left a great void with collectors: the Mint issue covered by something else outside the mint. Lucky for us the television people are there. They created this desired coin and offered it to the American People at a very low price. And they threw in a cherry wood case if you bought all 200 quarters! What a deal.

These covered coins are very rare. So rare that they are not listed in the 2010 Redbook! To illustrate this let me relate a scene that occurs probably 50 times a day in Coin Shops throughout the nation. Some lucky person walks in with a complete set of all 50 state quarters in all available finishes. When the dealer sees the Cherry Wood case the collector is immediately escorted to a secure room so that the high dollar transaction can be carried out. Editor's note: is this guy for real? Do dealers really want a cherry wood case?

Covered coins have a long history. Many ancient and some Roman coins were covered. Of course they were covered with dirt, but covered is covered. Covering with other metals also goes way back. When I was a boy, about 40 years ago, I received a Kennedy half dollar that was covered in real fake gold. This coin was a treasured part of my collection for many years, spending most of its life at the bottom of a box in my closet. It was only recently that I was able to get rid of, I mean part with, this item. While I am sure that I gave away a million dollar coin, I feel good knowing that someone else will sit back and watch the value climb.

I would guess that there is a large market for these coins. They would not keep selling them if people were not buying them. I am concerned that at some point the television sellers will feel that they have made too much money off the general public and will stop selling the coins. At this point those who have followed my advice will be holding the coins that the American people will want to buy. They will be the ones making all the money. And all because they followed my advice that I was kind enough to share in this Journal.

# Bookmarks

By  
*Guy Coffee*

Below is a list of current books worth considering to check out from your local library or to even consider for purchasing for your personal library.

**2011 Standard Catalog of World Coins, 2001 to date** by George S. Cuhaj. 38th ed. Iola, WI : Krause Publications, ©2010. (ISBN 9781440211607; \$26.40)

**Coins of the Comstock: the Pioneer minor coinage of Virginia City and the Comstock** by Fred Holabird. Reno, NV : Sierra Nevada Pr. ©2009. 90 p. : col. ill., map. Order from Ho-labird-Kagin Americana website, <http://holabird.org> (\$9.95)

**Confederate States Paper Money; Civil War currency from the South** by Arlie R. Slabaugh. 11th ed. Iola, WI : Krause Publications, ©2008. 271 p. : col. (some) ill. (ISBN 9780896897069; \$10.48).

**Error Coins from A to Z** by Arnold Magolis. 135 p. Order from Arnold Margolis, POB 158, Oceanside, NY 11572. Make checks payable to "A to Z Book." (\$24.95)

**Gobrecht Dollars** by Mark Van Winkle. Dallas, TX : Heritage Auction Galleries. 136 p. \$75.00

**Gold: Everything you need to know to buy and sell today** by Jeff Garrett and Q. David Bow-ers. Racine, WI : Whitman Publishing. 120 p. : col. ill. (ISBN 0794832067; \$12.93).

**Modern Commemorative Coins, Invest Today Profit Tomorrow Featuring U.S. Coins from 1982** to Date by Eric Jordan and Debbie Bradley. Iola, WI : Krause Publications, 2010. (\$16.00)

**Standard Catalog of World Paper Money Modern Issues, 1961-Present** by George S. Cuhaj. 16th ed. Iola, WI : Krause Publications. CD-PDF format. (\$34.99)

**Strike it Rich with Pocket Change** by Brian Allen and Ken Potter. Iola, WI : Krause Publications, ©2009. 320 p. : ill. (ISBN 9780896899414; \$12.23).

**What to Do with Granddaddy's Coins : a beginner's guide to identifying, valuing and sell-ing old coins** by Jeff Ambio. Zyrys Pr., ©2010. (ISBN 9781933990248; \$14.95)

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# Fact or Fantasy – The Yoachum Dollar

*By*

*C. Joseph Sutter*



Spanish Conquistadors, Native Americans of the Delaware tribe, and the Ozark Mountains; what could possibly be the connection? The answer lies in one of the great legends of south-west Missouri – the Yoachum Dollar.

The Yoachum Dollar was a large silver coin, slightly larger than the U.S. silver dollar. One side contained the letters ‘United States of America’ and “1 Dollar” while on the other “Yoachum 1822” appeared. It was created by the Yoachum brothers: James, Solomon and an unknown third brother, in the Ozark Mountains.

The story begins in 1541 with Spanish Conquistadors, lead by De Soto, searching the American interior for gold and silver. Legend has it that they found silver in the hills west of present day Branson Missouri. Using the local Indian inhabitants to mine and process the silver, the Spanish soon accumulated a small fortune in ingots.

Unfortunately for the Spanish their management techniques on their Indian helpers consisted of tremendous cruelty and inhumane working conditions. The workers responded by attacking the Spanish settlement and killing as many Spaniards as they could. Those who were not killed fled the area never to return, leaving behind the silver and the mine.

The silver remained undisturbed until 1809 when a small group of Choctaws seeking shelter in a cave discovered the old mine and the silver ingots. While the silver did not provide much benefit to the Choctaws, they did use some of it to trade with white trappers. They also told the Delaware tribe, who had been relocated from Ohio, about the silver.

Around this same time James, sometimes called Jacob, Yoachum started trapping in the Ozarks. He liked the area so much he moved his family there and convinced his brothers to join him. He also married a Delaware woman, which led to a friendship with the tribe and their revealing to him the location of the silver cave. This was done when the tribe was relocated to reservations in Oklahoma, leaving the cave to the Yoachum brothers.

The brothers were fairly successful farmers and did not use the silver ingots until they were required to use U.S. coinage to purchase goods at the James Fork Trading Post. Since U.S. coinage was hard to come by they decided to make their own. They were so successful that their creation, the Yoachum dollar, became widely circulated in the region. This usage was based on acceptance by the James Fork Trading Post.

The dollars were accepted until 1845 when the Federal Government became aware of them since they were being used to pay the filing fee required to register land ownership in the Ozarks. The government ordered all the dollars confiscated and the mine shut down. James complied with this because he had never intended to break any laws when he produced the dollars.

James was not accused of counterfeiting since the dollar did not resemble any U.S. issue. The dollar was also made of almost pure silver and contained more silver than the U.S. issue.

James soon died, some say with his Delaware wife in a mine collapse, and his brothers left for the gold mines of California. Before they left they sealed the mine and did not reveal the location to anyone. While many searched for the mine no-one was ever successful and now the mine is covered beneath the waters of Table Rock Lake.

One variation on the mine's location insists that James built his house over the entrance. When he needed the silver he would go away and hide for a few days to provide the illusion that the mine was located far away.

That is the story of the Yoachum Dollar. While it is a very interesting tale, is it true? Both sides involve individuals with strong opinions. To answer this question it is necessary to examine the opinions and determine if the opinions are valid.

It is possible to verify the basic historical facts in the story. The Spanish under De Soto did reach the Ozarks in the 1500's. The Delaware tribe was relocated to the area and then moved on to Oklahoma. The Yoachums did settle in the area before following the gold rush into California. According to census and other records James Yoachum was born in 1771 and died in the Ozarks in 1845. Silver was mined in the Ozarks as an article in the 1984 *Missouri Journal of Numismatics* addressed.

While the existence of a mine is a central feature of the story the mine does not have to exist for the rest of the tale to be true. The presence of silver could also be explained by the use of U.S. silver coinage, about \$4,000 per year, which was given annually by the United States Government to the Native American tribes as part of the relocation agreement. One account has one of the Yoachums selling peach brandy to the Delwares and receiving government provided silver as payment. So, even if a silver mine did not exist, the Yoachums could have used this silver to make their dollars

Does an example of the dollar exist? In the 1984 MNS Journal, Artie Ayers presented a two page article telling the story of the dollar, including an image. He claimed that his father, Ben Ayers, found one of the dollars in 1923 while tearing down an old barn and that a mysterious St. Louisan, Mr. A.A., found a hoard of 236 of the dollars.

One problem with his account is that, while Mr. Ayers does not mention it, the two finds involved different designs. The dollar found by his father was of the design mentioned above. The other design just had the word “Yocuum” on it. These were larger than a silver dollar, about two inches wide. However, the “A.A” find is considered a fabrication and none of the dollars or images of the dollars can be found today.

Another problem with Mr. Ayers’ examples is that he was not able to authenticate any of them. While his 1984 article provides a picture of the dollar, the caption beneath the picture states that “the authenticity of these coins has not yet been verified by other finds of similar specimens.”

Don Webb and Bob Jones found eight examples in 1982 when looking for shelter while hunting in the area where the dollars were produced. It was one of these specimens that Mr. Ayers used in the 1984 MNS *Journal* article. One set of dies used to strike the dollars also exists. The dies were found in 1983 by J. R. Blunk.

One problem that occurs quite often in the arguments of those who believe the dollars are real is consistency. For example, look at the 1984 MNS *Journal* article. The date of the article is often cited as 1964. While this is not a major mistake it does lead one to think that those who used this source did not actually have a copy of it. In addition, when the article was cited no mention was made that the author of the article was Artie Ayers. Artie Ayers was the owner of a tourist attraction “Lost Silver Mine”. He was very interested in encouraging tourist interest in the area and would benefit from the existence of the dollar or in just generating interest in the dollar. He was not an impartial researcher.

The dollar is also mentioned in the book “Buried Treasures of the Ozarks” by W.C. Jameson, devoting an entire chapter to the story. While it does present a very entertaining tale, it does not offer very much hard evidence or proof. It does however provide a source that is verifiable: Fred Weinberg. Mr. Weinberg is a renowned expert on numismatic errors and it was possible to contact him to confirm the items attributable to him.

Mr. Weinberg was shown a die and a coin at a coin show. This show is reported as the 8th National Silver Dollar Show held in St. Louis on November 19th, 1987. He then wrote a letter in January 1988 stating that the coins were produced from the dies. In addition to Mr. Weinberg the die was shown to Walter Breen and David Bowers. They also agreed that the coin came from the die. The main problem with this is what was verified. The question asked was not if the coin was genuine, it was if the dies were used to produce the coin. Implicit in this is the assumption that the dies are the original dies used by the Yoachums. However, what is lacking is the proof of that fact. This book also provides another example of inconsistency: Mr. Weinberg is referred to as Mr. Wineberg. This inconsistency appears in several additional sources. One source stated that they had a letter from him and yet still spelled his name wrong.

While Mr. Ayers stated that his father found one of the dollars, he also told the White River Valley Historical Society in 1988 when he was the Society’s president that his father died when Mr. Ayers was four. This means that his account of the finding was not first hand; a third party, possibly his mother, told him the story. Since he did not have the dollar his father finding the dollar can not be verified.

One of the main detractors to the authenticity of the dollars is a well known and respected numismatic authority, Tom DeLorey. Mr. DeLorey had an exchange with Jeff Stark, a Numismatic Writer for “Coin World”, in the April 20, 2008 issue of E-Sylum. Mr. Stark was asking if the dollar was real, fake or even if it was ever struck? Mr. DeLorey, who claims to be the “world’s foremost authority on Yoachum Dollars” says that they are “modern-made fantasies”.

To prove his assertion, Mr. DeLorey recalls his ANACS days where in 1982 two of the dollars were received. In 1982 ANACS was the grading/authentication arm of the American Numismatic Association (ANA). Mr. DeLorey was interested in analyzing the metal content of the dollars to see if they matched that of a U.S. Dollar. Using X-ray analysis he found that they were 92.5% silver, 7.5% copper with zero trace elements. He compared this to sterling silver and found no variance. In his words “just as you might get by melting down sterling silver spoons or forks.” His assertions is that instead of coming from the ground the metal in the coins came from melted down flat wear.

Speaking for those who believe the dollars are authentic is James Morris. Mr. Morris owns one of the Webb/Jones specimens. It was Mr. Morris and Mr. Blunk who met with Mr. Bowers and Mr. Breen. Mr. Morris refers to another dollar owner, William Bradley, as proof of his coin's authenticity since they both are of the same design. Mr. Bradley received his specimen from his grandmother around 1922. His proof consists of a notarized letter from Mr. Bradley's grandmother verifying that she gave it to him. Mr. Morris provides circumstantial evidence proving that she received this dollar from her mother, or another relative – Mr. Morris gives both explanations in different sources, and that her mother may have been in the area when the dollar was produced.

Since her mother was of Native American decent, Cherokee or Shawnee – Mr. Morris provides both, Mr. Morris uses this as proof of the authenticity. Unfortunately, the proof Mr. Morris provides states that if a dollar was made it could have been given to Mr. Bradley's relative. It does not prove that a dollar was made. In 1984 Mr. Bradley sold his dollar at auction to Coin Dealer Paul Bosco for \$400.00. The coin was listed as questionable authenticity.

Mr. Morris also refers to work at ANACS by Michael Fahey on a coin submitted earlier than the one Mr. DeLorey analyzed. This coin was 70% silver and 30% alloy, probably copper. Its surface suggested that it was made under primitive surroundings.

In 1992 Robert Leonard, Jr. gave a presentation on the Yoachum Dollar at the 1992 ANA Convention which was held in Orlando. At the time Mr. Leonard was the President of the Chicago Coin Club. The presentation "Legend of the Yoachum Dollar" was recorded and can be obtained from the ANA library.

Mr. Leonard provides some strong reasons backing his belief that the dollars are a fantasy. He states that the dollar that was discovered in 1982 matches in size and thickness the Morgan Dollar, minted 1878 – 1921. The problem with this is that silver dollar the Yoachums would have been familiar with is not the U.S. dollar but the Spanish Milled Dollar. While the U.S. dollar did not circulate very well, and was not minted from 1804 – 1835, the milled dollar was heavily minted in Central and South America. However, if someone were to make a dollar in the 1980's and attribute it to the Yoachums they would have been more familiar with the Morgan Dollar.

This is one of Mr. Leonard's main assertions: the dollars discovered in the 1980's were made in the early 1980's. It does seem strange that it was in the 1980's that all the major discoveries were made: the Webb/Jones examples (1982), the Blunt dies (1983) and the Bradley specimen (1984). Prior to this time little had been reported. There was a story in "Treasure Search Magazine" (1955), however at this time no one had ever seen a dollar or even knew how to spell Yoachum.

Mr. Leonard also believes that the Yoachums did in fact create a dollar. However, it was a counterfeit version of the milled dollar. This would explain why the Yoachums were not accused of counterfeiting, since the dollar they made was not a copy of a U.S. coin. Mr. Leonard provides a timeframe for the counterfeits as 1822-1850. He based this on genealogy records of the Yoachums.

Mr. Leonard also believes that the die found in 1983 is not strong enough to produce many coins. He describes how dies used to strike circulating coins were made and contrasts that with the die found. He also disputes Mr. Blunt's account of the circumstances surround his finding the die. Mr. Blunt claims the die was encased in animal rendering (fat) and buried for one hundred years. Mr. Leonard proves proof that the rendering would have decomposed after two years in the ground and that there would not be any trace left after one hundred years.

So, does the Dollar exist or not? Lacking any verifiable proof to that actual production or usage of the dollars in the mid 1800s, it is hard to disagree with Mr. DeLorey and Mr. Leonard that they are fantasies, or possibly counterfeits. It also is difficult to believe that the dollars were produced since they were reported to be used extensively in the region to purchase goods at the trading post and to pay for Federal fees and yet none can be found.

Mr. Morris makes a strong case that an example exists; however when it was produced is not known. If some early nineteenth century reference, for example a newspaper account or Federal Government document, were found that would aid in establishing that the dollar was used in 1822. Until then all we have is a good story and some extremely passionate support for his side of the issue.

In an effort for completeness, one last expert was consulted: Mr. Eric Newman. Mr. Newman is considered an authority on most Numismatic topics and especially on questions involving issues from Missouri. In his view the "the matter is complete Hokum and probably was developed from counterfeit dollars".

**Editors note:** this issue arises on occasion in emails received at the MNS. While these emails were primarily received from those interested in the history of Southwest Missouri, some were from Yoachum family members wishing to verify a story passed down from a relative. Since, the editor could not find one source that proved/disproved the dollars existence this article was written.

# How Well Do You Know The World Fifty Years Ago?

Since this is the Fiftieth Coin Show it might be fun to see if you know what was happening in the world at the time of the first Coin Show.

1. Who was elected President? Who did he defeat?

2. What happened in Greensboro, North Carolina?  
Hint: it started in February and lasted six months.

3. Who won the Summer Olympics gold medal in  
heavyweight boxing?

4. What do Cal Ripken Jr, John Elway, Marcus Allen,  
Bono and Greg Louganis have in common?

5. What happened in Squaw Valley from  
February 18 - 28?

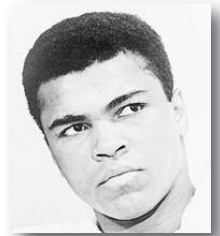
6. What music event happened at the Indra  
Club on August 17 in Hamburg, West Germany?

7. What book did Harper Lee release on July 11?

8. What did Dahomey (Benin), Niger, Upper  
Volta (Burkina Faso), Cote D'Ivoire, Chad  
and Middle Congo (Republic of Congo)  
do in August?

9. What happened to Francis Gary Powers  
on May 1?

10. What movie won best picture at the 32nd  
Academy Awards?



**Answers on Page 60**



# The EURO After 8 years

*By*

*Norman Bowers*

Today, eight years after the introduction of the Euro, different and unexpected issues are surfacing and impacting on the European Union's (EU) expansion aims. While some twenty two countries are successfully using the Euro as either their common or defacto currency the future appears good for at least nine other applicant countries. These countries, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Sweden, a charter member, will become Euro area members when they meet the convergence criteria of the Maastricht Treaty. These criteria will be explained later in this article.

In reviewing the history of the Common Market, The European Union, the successful issue of the national Euros across the Euro area we can only marvel at what has been achieved in such a short time frame. What will the future bring?

The convergence criteria of the Maastricht Treaty require that an aspiring member country first exhibit a high degree of internal price stability. Secondly, they must have sustainable governmental finances and maintain a stable exchange rate. Lastly the country must have convergence in long term interest rates.

The region throughout which the Euro has become the currency of choice continues to expand to the east, but its expansion appears to have halted in western Europe, where Great Britain, along with the Scandinavian nations of Sweden and Denmark continue to tenaciously hold on to their individual national currency systems.

The Treaty of Rome, the 1957 document under which the European Union and the currency union were established, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2007. The EU now involves a significant number of continental European countries, but according to Coin World News in May of 2007 the British continue to remain staunchly opposed to using the Euro currency.

Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark are charter members of the European Union. As such, Great Britain is entitled to apply for qualification as a participant in the currency union, a move that would mean scrapping the pound-pence monetary system for the Euro. This would entitle Great Britain to continue to depict the queen on the obverse of all coins, but the reverse would then depict standard EU symbols. Paper money would become even blander.. The only identifier of a note as originating in Britain would be a letter attached to a serial number on each note.



Denmark, Sweden, and the UK negotiated an “opt out” protocol to the EU Treaty, granting them the option of joining the Euro area or not. If they would decide to do so they would still have to fulfill the convergence criteria set out in the Maastricht Treaty.

At last count there were 27 countries that in some form or another are now associated with the EU. Most of the new applicants are interested in joining the currency union as well, if they can meet the economic requirements as outlined by the European Unions Central Bank.

Certain parts of the Euro area are located outside the European continent, such as the four French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique and Re’union), as well as Madeira and the Canary Islands.

The Euro also circulates outside the European Union: 1.) Three countries have adopted the Euro as their national currency: These are Monaco, the Vatican City and San Marino. 2.) Overseas territories where the Euro is official currency: Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon and Mayotte. 3.) The following countries and territories use the Euro as defacto currency: Andorra, Kosovo and Montenegro.

There are also links with other currencies for several countries and territories through different types of agreements. Some of these agreements were concluded with the EU while others are unilateral. They are: 1.) The Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERMII) for Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Slovakia. 2.) Bi-lateral exchange-rate agreements: CFP franc area, CFA franc area, Comoros Islands and Cape Verde. 3.) Unilateral exchange rate regimes involving the Euro: include Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, The Czech Republic, Macedonia, Hungary, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Romania, Russia, Serbia, the Seychelles, Tunisia and Vanuatu.

There are still those who question the use of the Euro. Today, however, after over eight years of use, there are few who argue totally against the Euro and its all encompassing use. There are certain clear benefits that exist, many of which were the major motivations behind the creation of the Euro. They are:

- a. Practical benefits for citizens such as traveling with the Euro.
- b. Europeans reap the full benefits of the EU’s single market.
- c. Both savers and borrowers benefit under the single financial market.
- d. There is a strong advantage for Europe in it’s international role.
- e. The benefits of political integration are related to the wider processes of integration.

The European Union is strong today; however, the worldwide recession's impact on euro coinage is deep and will be lasting. Specifically even though a significant number of coins have risen in value, many of them, especially those made of silver, have a lower price now than last year. In his Euro Market Analysis in Coin Word's 20 June 2010 issue Art Friedberg says, "the reason is the precipitous decline in value of the Euro during the first half of 2010." Other problems such as Greece's weak economy and the necessity to bolster Greece's national finances by a World Bank loan of 110 billion Euros is causing increased concern and some economists see the economic situation in Europe worsening.

While nationalism and regionalism are not viewed as major problems anymore such issues as the European Union's failure to grant Turkey membership in the EU does cause concern in the West. This was highlighted on 9 June during US Defense Secretary Robert Gates visit to London when he made several comments saying the West really does risk losing Turkey to the East. It is important to show Turkey that stronger linkages with the West are of more interest and value to their country's leaders. These issues and the debt crises among some of the EU members promise more interest in the coming months for the European Union and its members.

### **About the Author:**

Norman Bowers is an active twenty-three year member of the Missouri Numismatic Society. His Masters Degree was on the European Common Market at the Graduate Studies Department, University of Maryland. Norm is a full time coin dealer who specializes in Euro coinage, currency and bi-metal coins. He frequently gives our MNS and other clubs update briefings on the status of the European Unions Euro program.

## New Challenges

This column attempts to research the little known areas of the numismatic hobby and find one that maybe overlooked by most collectors and investors and are affordable to the budget collector. These areas should also provide a showy display to the non-collector and a small challenge to assemble.

Finding one of these areas this year was tough. The market for numismatic items has been pushed very high due to the number of new collectors started by the State Quarters phenomenon and the high prices for precious metals. If you look at the price for gold and compare it to the price ten years ago you would see a jump of almost \$1000 per ounce (\$279 - \$1243). Silver also had a large increase (\$4.95 - \$18.69). It is hard to believe that it was only 2002 when this column recommended low denomination world gold and in 2006 silver eagles!



This year why not try a little whimsy? How about glass coin banks? Banks come in wide range of styles and price ranges. There is a book, *Collector's Guide to Glass Banks*, by Charles V. Reynolds, that provides illustrations and information for hundreds of these banks. One favorite is the snoopy bank. Made in the late 50's and early 60's this bank is a visual reminder of the classic cartoon strip "Peanuts".

Banks can also be used to remind you of a lost love one. Before my mother-in-law passed away she gathered bicentennial quarters. After inheriting these quarters we looked for a suitable storage location. Fortunately we discovered a glass bank at an antique mall that was in the shape of a block and commemorated the bicentennial. The quarters were placed in the bank and displayed on a living room shelf. Not only is this a constant reminder of someone who is no longer with us, it also allows us to cherish her memory when a new quarter is found. When this happens I tell my wife that her mother was with me today as I place the quarter in the bank.



# A Missouri Record

*continued from the July, 2009 issue*

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

82. Obv. ONE WOODEN DICKEL / 71/2

Rev. WE LIKE MACON - YOU WILL  
TOO / THE MAPLE CITY



83. Obv. Water Works Railway / CITY OF ST. LOUIS  
/GOOD FOR ONE FARE /  
When countersigned by the City Comptroller



Rev. THE COMMON SEAL OF THE  
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.



84. Obv. GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR /  
BORN FEB 19" 1821,  
DIED JULY 8" 1875

Rev. BLAIR STATUE ERECTED IN  
ST LOUIS MAY 10",  
UNVEILED MAY 21" 1885 / SOUVENIR



85. Obv. AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC  
ASSOCIATION / KIRKSVILLE, MO /  
AUG. 4-9, 1913 / 85 TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE BIRTH OF DR A.T.STILL

Rev. pinback



# Introduction to Postage and Fractional Currency

*by*

*Rob Kravitz*

The Civil War started on April 12th 1861, and the prospect of a long war caused the hoarding of coins. This was for the intrinsic value of the gold, silver and copper. By December 1861 all the gold and silver coins were just about gone from circulation and most of the copper cents had disappeared. Some merchants offered a 15% premium on pennies so they could have change to make change! On December 28th 1861 the New York banks stopped specie



payments (no more coins for paper). This had the effect of the hoarding of coins, and they all disappeared from circulation. Soon it became impossible for merchants to make and give small change to their customers.

They tried to use postage stamps as change, this did not work as they soon became a sticky mess and very dirty. The Post Offices would not take them back once they were used. Some were put in small envelopes with the amount on them and advertisements. The stamps were made legal to use as change when Samuel P. Chase talked President Lincoln into signing it into law July 17, 1862. There simply was not enough stamps to make it work.

F. E. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, took the stamp idea one step further. He put some of the stamps on U. S. Treasury paper, cut them to a uniform size, and signed them. He showed his recommendations to Congress, and they authorized issuing 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent notes. The notes bore facsimiles of the current 5 and 10 cent postage stamps. This was the start of Postage Currency.

Postage Currency was first issued to the Union Army Paymasters in sheets at the end of August 1862. Postage Currency was issued to the public beginning September 1862. To save time the postage currency was printed by the National Bank Note Company (the fronts) and the American Bank Note Company (the backs). Postage Currency soon was plentiful enough to help merchants make change as needed. This helped to save the economy of the North.

The Postage Currency was soon counterfeited, and was also expensive to have printed by the bank note companies. The Act of March 3rd 1863 provided for a new small series called Fractional Currency. This was to be printed at



the new National Currency Bureau (the forerunner to today's Bureau of Engraving and Printing). These notes are what we call the 2nd Issue.

To help stop counterfeiting they experimented with 10 different types of paper and also with fibers in the bank note paper. This is the reason we have fibers in our notes today! Also the new fractional notes had a bronze oval on the front to stop the photographic counterfeiting of notes, and the 5 cent note the back was light brown, and the 10 cent note green, the 25 cent note shades of purple and the back of the 50 cent note shades of red.

The 2nd issue notes were printed and issued from October 10th 1863 to March of 1865.

The scarcest of the second issue notes are the ones on fiber paper. Just 11,837 5 cent (FR1235) notes, only 17,098 10 cent (FR1249) and just 58,689 50 cent (FR1289 & FR1290) were issued! That's all out of a total of 161,341,194 second issue notes.

Soon the second issue notes were counterfeited, which caused the start of the 3rd issue notes. These were printed from December 5th 1864 to April 15th 1869. For the first time they made 3 cent notes. Postage at the time was 3 cents. These were only printed for three months – January 23rd thru April 5th 1865.

To help stop counterfeiting, the 5 cent 3rd issue note had printed signatures, of Treasurer Spinner and Register Colby. The 5 cent note has the distinction of being the only note whose design forced Congress to pass a major piece of legislation. Spencer Clark who was the Chief at the National Currency Bureau put his own portrait on the new 5 cent note. The outraged Congress promptly passed a law of April 7th 1866, forbidding the portrayal of a living person on any U.S. Notes or Bonds!

The 3rd issue 10 cent notes, have an inexplicable error omitting the word "CENTS". With out the word cents I am sure some of these were "Taken In" as 10 dollar notes. All the other postage and fractional notes have the word "CENTS"!

The 3rd issue 25 cent notes have the portrait of Senator Fessenden on them. He concluded his political career by voting against the impeachment of President Johnson! He was the deciding vote.

The 3rd issue 50 cent notes are of two main types. The first issued has the picture of Justice on it. The second type has the portrait of Treasurer F. E. Spinner. There are many rare and very rare notes in this group. The FR1352 is the rarest with only three known. The last one sold was a very choice uncirculated that sold for \$125,000.00!

The fourth issue notes are the first ones to bear treasury seals, and all have the printed signatures of Allison and Spinner. They were issued from July 14th 1869 to February 1875.

The ten cent notes have a portrait of a capped liberty design, and all of these are mostly common.

The 15 cent fourth issue notes display the picture of Columbia. All but one of these (FR1268) are mostly common!

The 25 cent notes have the bust of George Washington as the portrait. Again most of these are common to scarce.

There are three different 50 cent notes. The first to be issued was the one with Lincolns Portrait. This was only issued for 5 months (July 1869 thru December 1869), because as soon as they came out they were counterfeited! Gem Lincoln notes are rare. Next to be issued were the notes with Secretary of War Stanton's portrait. These were issued January 1870 thru June 1873. Again gems are rare. Last to be issued had the portrait of Samuel Dexter, who was Secretary of War under John Adams. These are fairly common in all grades. They were issued from August 3rd 1873 thru February 16th 1874.

The Fifth issue notes were issued from July 1874 thru February 1876. There are basically four types. The 10 cent notes with green or red seals, the 25 cent note with red seal and the 50 cent note with red seal. The 10 cent notes have the portrait of William Meredith (Secretary of the Treasury 1849 – 1850). All of these are the most common of all the fractional currency notes. The 25 cent notes have the portrait of Robert J. Walker who was President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury. The 50 cent notes have the portrait of William H. Crawford, who was the Secretary of the War and the Treasury 1815 – 1825. Also this is nicknamed the "Bob Hope" note, because he looks a lot like Bob Hope!

If you were in the North during the Civil War, the change in your pocket was postage or fractional currency! The first three issues circulated during the Civil War. So therefore: some of these Fractional Notes were in Civil War battles!

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#### About the Author:

Rob Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency titled: *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency*. He is a dealer who attends most major shows, and he currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at [www.robsfractional.com](http://www.robsfractional.com) and order a newsletter or buy the book.



# The 10,000 coins of Probus

*By Chip Vaughn*



Pic 1 (RIC 41)



Pic 2 (RIC 37)

Some of the most beautiful coins in my collection were struck during the reign of Probus. Although Probus was the Emperor of Rome for a mere six years (276–282 AD) He struck an enormous number of varieties of coins. There is a European collection of Probus' coins referred to in Volume 5 of "Roman Imperial Coins" that includes 10,000 different types and variations. As you will see, even though Probus was so prolific in his output of coins, they were nearly always artistically pleasing. Many are even considered to be beautiful works of art.



Pic 3 (RIC 183)



Pic 4 (RIC 600)



Pic 5 (RIC 157)



Pic 6 (RIC 139)

Marcus Aurelius Probus was born in Sirmium (located in present day Serbia) in 232 AD. He entered the Roman army as a young man where he quickly acquired a distinguished military reputation. The emperor, Valerian (253-260 AD) promoted him to military tribune at an unusually early age. After many victorious campaigns in Gaul, Africa, Egypt, and other parts of the empire, Probus rose to the level of Prefect (Chief Commander) of the East.



Pic 7 (Medallion)



Pic 8 (RIC 143)



After the death of the Emperor Tacitus, the half brother of Tacitus, Florianus, declared himself to be emperor. Shortly afterwards, Probus and his army challenged Florianus declaring that Tacitus intended for Probus to be his successor. Upon hearing this news, Florianus marched on Probus with his far larger Army of the West. Probus however, was a superior tactician and managed to maneuver Florianus' army into a position where they preferred to assassinate their leader than to fight Probus.



Pic 9 (RIC 914)



Pic 10 (RIC cf 579)



Pic 11 (RIC 138)



Pic 12 (RIC cf 598)

After having vanquished Florianus, the Conscript Fathers of the Roman Senate awarded him the titles of Caesar, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus (high priest of Rome), Tribune of the people, and gave him the Proconsular command.



Pic 13 (RIC 146)



Pic 14 (RIC 481)

Probus proved to be one of the most intelligent and competent leaders Rome had ever known. His reign was marked with a great succession of military victories over Rome's enemies on all fronts, as well as a great number of fabulous civic projects when peace was restored. Unfortunately his preference to keep the soldiers busy with these civic projects, caused a small number of disgruntled troops to assassinate him in August of 282, only six years into his reign. Even with such a short reign Probus was considered by his fellow countrymen to be on the same level as such other great emperors as Augustus (Octavian) and Trajan.



Pic 15 (RIC 220)



Pic 16 (RIC 900)

I've only grazed the surface here by displaying a small number of some of my favorite coins. I hope this has sparked your interest to find more about Probus. Collecting coins of Probus is ideal for a beginner, they are so plentiful that common issues are often found for around \$10. For \$40-\$75 you can find very nice high grade examples.

Happy Hunting !

## The Coins:

**Pic 1** - Roman Imperial Coins Volume 5 part II (RIC) # 41. Rome Mint

Denomination: Bronze Antoninianus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS AVG (Imperator Probus Augustus = Victorious general Probus, emperor)

Radiate and cuirassed bust right.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 2** - RIC 37. Rome Mint

Denomination: Bronze Antoninianus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS AVG (Imperator Probus Augustus = Victorious general Probus, emperor)

Radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 3** - RIC 183, Rome Mint

Denomination: Bronze Antoninianus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Radiate bust left in imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle.

Reverse: ROMAE AETER (Romae Aeternae = eternal Rome)

Roma seated in hexastyle temple, holding Victory and sceptre

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 4** - RIC 600 variant

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP C PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Caesar Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general and caesar, Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Laureate, cuirassed bust right.

Reverse: VICTORIA AVG (Victoria Augustus = In honor of the emperor's victory)

Victory on globe right, between two captives, holding wreath and palm.

**Pic 5 - RIC 157, Rome Mint**

Denomination: Silvered Antoninianus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS AVG (Imperator Probus Augustus = Victorious general Probus, emperor)

Radiate, cuirassed bust right.

Reverse: ADVENTVS AVG (Adventus Augustus = In honor of the emperor's Arrival)

Emperor riding left, right hand raised, left holding sceptre; at foot, a captive.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 6 - RIC 139, Rome Mint**

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Laureate, cuirassed bust left, with spear.

Reverse: VBIQVE PAX (Ubique Pax = Peace everywhere)

Victory in biga (two horse chariot) galloping right, holding palm.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 7 - RIC unlisted**

Medallion

Obverse: IMP PROBVS AVG (Imperator Probus Augustus = Victorious general Probus, emperor)

Laureate, cuirassed bust of Probus left holding spear over shoulder.

Reverse: MONETA AVG (Moneta Augustus = Money of the emperor)

The three Monetae standing facing, heads left, each holding a cornucopia and scales above stacks of coins at their feet.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 8 - RIC 143, Rome Mint**

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Laureate, cuirassed bust right.

Reverse: VICTORIOSO SEMPER (Always Victorious)

Emperor holding sceptre, standing left between four suppliants.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 9 - RIC 914, Antioch Mint.**

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general and caesar, Marcus Aurelius Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from front.

Reverse: P M TR P V COS // IIII P P (Pontifex Maximus, Tribunicia Potestas V, Consul IIII, Pater Patriae, Antioch = High Priest, Tribune of the People 5th term, Consul 4th term, Father of the Country)

Victory in slow quadriga (4 horse chariot) left, holding wreath and palm.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 10** - RIC 579, Siscia Mint.

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: VIRTVS PROBI AVG (Virtus Probi Augustus = Virtuous Probus the emperor)

Helmeted, cuirassed bust left.

Reverse: P M TRI P / COS III (Pontifex Maximus, Tribunicia Potestas, Consul III = High Priest, Tribune of the People, Consul 3rd term)

Emperor in quadriga (4 horse chariot) right, holding sceptre, surmounted by eagle.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 11** - RIC 138, Rome Mint.

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS AVG (Imperator Probus Augustus = Victorious general Probus, emperor)

Helmeted, cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield.

Reverse: SOLI INVICTO COMITI AVG (Soli Invicto comiti Augustus = In honor of the unconquered Sun (god), the companion of the Emperor).

Radiate, draped bust of Sol right.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 12** - RIC 598, Siscia Mint.

Denomination: Heavy Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general and caesar, Marcus Aurelius Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Radiate, cuirassed bust right.

Reverse: TEMP FELICITAS (Tempus Felicitas = Happy times)

Saturn or Tempus standing right, holding sceptre, right hand on zodiacal

circle in which there are the four seasons; to right, nude figure (the new year), holding cornucopiae.

**Pic 13 - RIC 146. Rome**

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Laureate, cuirassed bust left.

Reverse: VIRTVS AVG (Virtus Augustus = Virtuous Emperor)

Emperor seated left, receiving globe from Mars and being crowned by Victory; in background, a soldier and two ensigns.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 14 - RIC 469, Ticinum Mint**

Denomination: Bronze Antoninianus.

Obverse: VIRTVS PROBI AVG (Virtus Probi Augustus = Virtuous Probus the emperor)

Radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust left, holding spear and shield.

Reverse: SALVS AVG (Salus Augustus = to the good health of the Emperor)

Salus standing right feeding snake

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 15 - RIC 862 variant, Serdica Mint.**

Denomination: Bronze Antoninianus.

Obverse: IMP C M AVR PROBVS AVG (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Augustus = Victorious general and caesar, Marcus Aurelius Probus, emperor).

Radiate bust left in imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle.

Reverse: SOLI INVICTO (Soli Invicto = The unconquered sun (god)).

Sol in spread quadriga (4 horse chariot), right hand raised, holding globe in left.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Pic 16 - RIC 900, Cyzicus Mint.**

Denomination: Gold Aureus.

Obverse: IMP C M AVR PROBVS P F AVG (Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Pius Felix Augustus = Victorious general and caesar, Marcus Aurelius Probus, fair and dutiful emperor).

Probus wearing Attic helmet, cuirassed bust right.

Reverse: VIRTVS PROBI AVG (Virtus Probi Augustus = Virtuous Probus the emperor)

Emperor galloping right, spearing enemy; shield under horse.

# **Answers to How Well Do You Know The World Fifty Years Ago?**

1. John Kennedy defeated Richard Nixon for President of the United States. Kennedy won 49.7% of the popular vote and 58% of the electoral votes.
2. The lunch counter sit-in. Four African-American students from the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University were denied service at a Woolworth's lunch counter. While the students left when the store closed, other students came in the next day and took their places.
3. Cassius Clay, who later changed his name to Muhammad Ali.
4. They were all born in 1960: Cal Ripken Jr – August 24, John Elway – June 28, Marcus Allen – March 26, Bono – May 10 and Greg Louganis – January 29.
5. Winter Olympics. Thirty nations participated with 665 athletes.
6. The Beatles started their German tour. This group went on to enjoy success in the 1960's and 1970's. They are no longer touring.
7. To Kill a Mockingbird
8. Became independent of France.
9. He was shot down over the Soviet Union while flying a U-2 "weather plane". He was convicted of spying and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. He was released in a prisoner exchange on February 10, 1962.
10. Ben-Hur.

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# FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

- July 25, 2010      The Central Illinois Numismatic Association's 21st Annual Summer Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center I.
- September 11, 2010      **The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2010 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.**
- September 12, 2010      **The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold a Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.**
- October 14 - 16, 2010      **The 25rd Annual National and World Paper Money Convention at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 14 - 16, 2010      **Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.**
- October 23 - 24, 2010      The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
- February 11 – 13, 2011      **The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 47th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel.**
- March 17 – 19, 2011      The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Sacramento, California. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
- April 28 – 30, 2011      The Central States Numismatic Society's 72nd Annual Convention will be held in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center.
- August 16 - 20, 2011      The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (120th Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Chicago, Illinois. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
- October 13 - 15, 2011      The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (Consult the Numismatist for details).

***Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.***

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## Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on Chip Vaughn's website ([www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp](http://www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp)).

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auctions. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are usually held at Mike Pfefferkorn's Numismatic Library, which is located in South St. Louis, but locations vary. Please make sure to check Chip's website for our meeting locations.

### 2010

September 16	Michael Godier	Roman Iconography on Medieval Coinage
November 18	Chip Vaughn	The Coinage of Probus

### 2011

January 20	Darrell Angleton	Cataloging Your Collection with Moneta Software
March 17	Mike Godier	The Coinage of Ancient India
May 19	David Murrey	The Coinage of Roman Egypt
July 21	Bob Langnas	Numismatic Websites



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# WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in 4May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2011

January 9	Dan Burleson	Numismatic Quiz
February 13	Steve Erdmann	A numismatic topic of interest
March 13	Joseph Lindell	President Garfield's Numismatics
April 10	Russ Weltmer	Part Two: 19th Century Austrian Coin Legends
May 15*	Dave Frank	Prisoner of war script
June 12	Mike Pfefferkorn	Heads I win, Tails you lose
July 10	Juan Castro	Rizal, Numismatics of Japanese era
August 7	Joe France	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
September 11	Stan/Dan Winchester	Where did this come from?
October 9	Roger Schmidt	Advertising Exonumia
November 13	Jerry Faintich	Don't take any wooden nickels
December 11	Christmas Party	

\* Third Sunday of the Month

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# MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website [missourinumismaticsociety.org](http://missourinumismaticsociety.org).

The July meeting will coincide with the Annual Coin Show. We will have a special guest speaker.

## 2010

August 25	Mike Pfefferkorn	Irish Presence in New Orleans
September 22	Chris Sutter	Coins of Colonial France
October 27	Chip Vaughn	Collecting Ancient Coins
November 17 **	John Bush	Exonumia Part XIII

## 2011

January 26	Dave Frank	Prisoner of War Camp Money
February 23	Mark Hartford	World Bank Notes
March 23	Joe Lindell	The American Revolution: Events of Interest
April 27	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
May 25	Bill Leach	International Masonic Coins
June 22	David Murrey	Roman Provincial Coinage
July 28 *	Special Guest Presenter	Topic to be Determined
August 24	Joel Anderson	Congo, Zaire, Congo
September 28	Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal, Filipino Hero
October 26	Chip Vaughn	Collecting Ancient Coins
November 16 **	John Bush	Exonumia Part XIV

\* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

\*\* *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

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**The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC  
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our  
51st Annual Coin Festival  
July 28th - 30th, 2011**

**The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
invites you to attend  
the  
NEXT REGULAR MEETING  
which will be held on the fourth  
Wednesday  
of the month at 7:00 p.m.  
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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## SCOTSMAN AUCTION CO.

*PAYING CASH*

### TABLE 303

Our Next Auction is Scheduled For October 15th, 2010  
To Be Held At The Silver Dollar and Rare Coin Exposition  
At The Saint Charles Convention Center  
One Convention Center Plaza  
St. Charles, MO 63303

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Scotsman Auction Co.  
11262 Olive Boulevard ~ Saint Louis, MO 63141-7653 ~ 314-692-2646